The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,482 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qr. pts.		Qr. pts.
1/2 2/3	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	2/3 3/3
1/3 2/3		1/4 2/3
1/2 2/3	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	2/3 3/3
1/2 2/3		2/3 3/3
1/2 1/2	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	2/4 1/2

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	6045	1600	K. Stewart	17th July
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3607	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
†	ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.L.	PERSIA	3503	600	P. Harris	14th "
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	6029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
†	ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	600	J. L. Partit	11th "
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3813	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.L.	MALWA	3970	600	C. P. Preston	10th "
†	SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	17th "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3357	700		24th "
†	ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	6045	1600	A. C. Longcin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3813	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3357	700		13th Aug.
BORAT	3442	600	R. Slesser	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	550	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3357	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for Chilna and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	900	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 805	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	13th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Metlol	3,800	500	24th July '91.

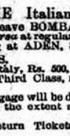
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

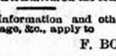
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th August, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	23rd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	8th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests if it is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,552 tons, on the 15th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *business cheque for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Home-abiding Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HIGH CLASS TEAS
FROM R. MULL'S TEA ESTATE,
SHAHPORE-KANGRA VALLEY.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
SUPERIOR BLEND	" 0 14	"
PEKOE	" 0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	" 0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 0 8	"

In 1 lb. Pkts & Chests of 5, & 10 lbs. each & upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM,
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Barns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use ac company every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Saburb of Calcutta, E. India.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1891, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 16th instant, on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By Order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, July 11th, 1891.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

On Cut, per lb., Cash As. 14; Credit Re. 1.
By the Flitch, per lb., Cash As. 13; Credit As. 15.

Specially cured for the Indian Market, and guaranteed to be prepared from the best ENGLISH DAIRY fed meat.

TREACHER and Co. do not Import *American* HAMS or BACON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMPHORATED
CARBOLIC ACID.

AN invaluable application for Sores, Ulcers, &c., in man or animals. When painted or dropped on the sores it destroys all septic germs and immediately establishes the process of cure. Nothing can excel it for Galls, Sore-Back or Mange. *Vide* letter from "Glencairn" (a Madras officer experienced in Horses and Dogs) in the "Asian," October 26, 1880.

Per bottle, Re. 1. Per Pound, Rs. 4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

CAN now avail themselves of our DARK ROOM (free of charges) which has been specially fitted for the convenience of our Customers.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD (Opposite the Clock Tower) BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR GLOVES, RIBBONS, CIGARS, &c., &c.

1	2	3	4	6	10 Litres
Rs. 2-8	3-8	4-12	5-8	7-0	9-4 each.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
New Branch—Cumballa Hill.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H. M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CASELLA'S
ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

Expressly arranged to suit her Majesty's Excise.

	Rs.	a.
STANDARD HYDROMETERS in Glass, 60° to 90° with Thermometer, in Mahogany Case, with Sike's Book of Tables to 100° F., and Trial Glass	25	0
CASELLA'S HYDROMETER, Direct Reading, with Thermometer, Copyright Tables in case, and Trial Glass	15	0

SOLE AND SPECIAL AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
From Annas 12 to Rs. 3-8 per lb.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. Re. 1-12 per lb.
BUTTER SCOTCH and TOFFEE.
From Annas 4 to Annas 8 per packet.

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

"CRISP" ÆRATED WATERS.
CASH PRICES.

Soda Water	Per doz. Rs.	0	8
Ærated Waters	" "	0	8
Lemonade	" "	0	12
Gingerade	" "	0	12
Gingerale	" "	1	0
Raspberryade	" "	0	12
Potash Water	" "	0	12
Tonic Water	" "	0	12
Seltzer Water	" "	1	0
Lithia Water	" "		

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
New Branch:—Cumballa Hill.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA,
LIMITED,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
NEW ISSUE OF
GENERAL PRICE LIST
FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.

The STORES are open to the Public, but advantages are allowed to Members, which can be ascertained on application.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:—
Annual Rs. 2. Life Rs. 10.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .....£ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .....£ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5	8 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3	12 4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 21	0 23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 21	0 23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	0 6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	0 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6	4 7 0	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4	2 4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.	Cash. Bots.	Credit. Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	6 12	4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 0	" 4 0	6 12	4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 4	" 4 4	7 0	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

A GREAT WANT FOR INDIA SUPPLIED.

Our EXTENDED CASH SYSTEM Now Secures The Very BEST VALUE.

INSPECTION and COMPARISON INVITED.

HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTING ONLY at THE LOWEST PRICES FOR READY MONEY.

Our NEW Illustrated CATALOGUE Fully details this DESIRABLE SYSTEM of PURCHASE.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THE CHEMIST and DRUGGIST says:—"It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant.' Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Disease arising from irregular action of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, per case of Drops or Pills.

HO! THE "COLD FIEND."

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is the only reliable, never failing, and sure remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. A small dose in the morning and evening during Epidemic of Influenza and Malarious Fevers prevents and wards off attacks. Is a tried Remedy for twenty years. Gives astounding satisfaction wherever employed. Eradicates and neutralises the poison from the system. Tones the Liver, and System against its return. Insist upon this Remedy only. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8. Fluid or Pills of all Chemists and Druggists. Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.—POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported Nostrumias superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its Medicinal Excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,

HAS COMMENCED JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50	2 8
"IMPERIALS."	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST, in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1891,
AND FIVE SUBSEQUENT DAYS
AT CALCUTTA.
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING

NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.

PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY.
Rs. 35.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

"ANDERSON'S" BROWN CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN, THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

"ANDERSON'S" FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 35.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS. 84 BY 48.
Rs. 13-8 each,

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the Public is called to GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, Marine Department, dated 30th June, 1891, showing the LIGHT HOUSES proposed to be made in the EAST INDIES under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884, a copy of which notification accompanies to-day's issue of the Bombay Gazette.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADDITIONAL INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FORTY per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th July, 1891.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „
„ 3	„ 3	8 „

Special attention is invited to those particularly choice Cigars.

"BEACONSFIELDS."

Nos. 1 and 2.

Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"

Rs. 11 per box of 100.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.

IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

REAL BURMAHS.

"MOUNG LOOS"

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of HAJI JUSAB PIRBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant formerly carrying on business as a merchant with one HAJI ABDULLATIF HALADINA, under the name and style of Haladina and Company, and recently carrying on business in his own name; an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, do oppose before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the Eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, (whereby it was ordered, under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors, the Bank of Bengal, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the said Act; and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Eighth Day of July file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be rescinded or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this Eleventh Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th Day of July, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ROUMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for pre COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th July, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee, the following coals :—

366 tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff Coal, landed ex s.s. "Lilian."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunbow Well, Fort, by order of Mr. Chowa Karen Killoth Bawachee Kaka and on account of the estate of the late Mr. Byramjee Sorabjee Wadia, a quantity of wines, consisting of brandy, whisky, porter, beer, sherry, vermouth, claret, hock, white wine, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 13, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PATENT MEDICINE DRUGS, MEDICINE, PHENYLE, EMPTY PHIALS, INK, MATERIAL, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Fazil Ajiba, Shaikh Lukmanjee Shaikh and Tyebali Hussonali, traded as Mohsinali & Co., insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 225, Nagdevi Street (Barbhaya Mohola) opposite the Post Office, consisting patent medicine, syrups, acids, pulvis, liquors liniment, oil lemon, tinctures, powders and liquid medicines, roots, sinol sulph, extracts, Goa powder, Franz Josef water, linoum chloratum, ammonia, phonyle, tow, empty phials, and ink bottles, measure glasses, tinnels, gallipots, chip boxes, pill boxes, corks, filter papers, test tubes, weighing scale, cupboards, table, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 11, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

3 cases white handkerchieves.
4 „ brown cotton half hose.
5 boxes "Glenard" very old Scotch whisky.
5 „ "Patriarch" „ „ „
5 „ "J. M. S." „ „ „
81 boxes of claret.
5 cases kerosine oil stoves.
1 case night latches.
1 portait lens by Grubb, B-3, 31 in. diameter, very rapid, specially meant for children.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Domenick and Co., ex s.s. Mayfield—

816—24447-8—2 cases 50 travelling lamps.

On account and at the risk of Pallonjee Sorabjee—

1 bale hops and 1 case of Calendars and Christmas Cards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong and new victoria.
1 iron grey Gulf Arab, 16 hands, 4 years old, goes in saddle and harness and carries ash lady.
1 lot English, Shanghai and Busora fowls, English imported pure brown red game bantains and China white bantains.
1 English fox-terrier dog, imported last year, plucky, and a good watch-dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs Geyer and Co., the valuable and handsome F. P. black wood and teak wood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, China table ornaments, carpets, Rink's table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c. the property of a Gentleman.

The above is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.

EWART LATHAM and Co. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE.....Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December 1890 and on the 12th day of February 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiffs abovenamed sell by Public Auction on the premises on a date to be hereafter fixed if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate and being in D ward at Chakiwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 435, new number 2345, old survey No. 196, and new survey No. 1-7041, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Set and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 13, 1891.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 140 as. 12; 350 Rs. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Rs. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

For PRICE LIST ADDRESS :—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 Per Share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 13th July, 1891, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 7th July, 1891, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 13th July, 1891, both days inclusive.

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NOTICE.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THE above FIRM stand SECOND in the Official Returns of Brandy exported by over 200 Cognac Firms during the year 1890, which proves conclusively that their Brandy is well-known all over the World. Sold by all Wine Dealers.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz. :—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz. :—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેબતુલા શેખઆદમની કું.
4, 5, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on favourable terms.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
Agents,
Straits Insurance Company, Ld.
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 15.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. P. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. P. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khotwady, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at 4½ Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	300
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„	430

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CUBLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobiens, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

„ 25 per 2 „ pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 4,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35 0
Old Tom Gin	„	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles	„	27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round. Ham Sandwiches.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 8; with Postage, Rs. 8-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co's Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shaak's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
	Rs. 30	33	36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
	Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMAT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	Rs. 977
Bank of Hindustan	40,000	500	500	all 5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	500	all 5 pr. ct.	990
Bombay Assurance					
Banks.					
Bank	100,000	410	all	8 pr. ct.	122½
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42⅝
Chartered Mercantile Bank	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	27,200	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	20,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	102
Silver Shares	—	—	—	—	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert (limited)	160	500	all	12 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	20	310
Apollo	750	2,000	1,250	Nil.	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	351
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	112½
Bombay Native Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Brett's Cawnpore Printing Co.					
Bijou	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 div.	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg. Co.	180	250	—	Rs. 20	18
Fresh	515	5,000	5,000	50	540
Harvey and Co.	300	500	500	30	90
Hakeem Bahadur	400	450	450	30	410 ex d
Hensell Press Co. Ld.	750	100	all	32½	146
Khandesh	240	450	450	54	447
Mahamadpur Cotton Grand P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mermell Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	1432½
Nowroz Mill	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	302
New Herar	1,200	500	500	45	670
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	106½
Printing Co.					
Wales	667	150	80	40	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Samson	300	500	500	—	50
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,70
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
South Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Vakeel	—	500	—	Rs 80	550

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	94
Belsey S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	80
Bombay Dale-ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1023
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	650
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	5,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hing Wa Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	65
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	635
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	30	580
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	863
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshedmanjee Cowasjee Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	833
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khanderao Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	575
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	205
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbargal	2,400	500	50	pr. c	600 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,300
Massoge	6,000	350	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,675
Muir Mills Manufacturing Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Oriental	1,000	623	623	Rs. 15	4074
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Rosoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no n
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	345
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	845
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	480
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	24	293
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Tejpal Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,055
Lord Reay	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	801
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		525

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	100	10	260
Back Bay Baths	750	100	100	17	182 ex
Badham Pile	500	100	50	12	50
Bapty Bros.	45,000	100	100	12	100
Berar Oil Mills	15,625	200	185	18	42
Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no n
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour	1,000	600	500	Rs. 37½	920
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Fleur Mills	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Geyer & Co., Ld					
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25½	323
Kurrachee Landing & Maharanee Ice Manufactur-ing Co.	500	500	30.	30	100
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Nil.	30
Mahamadbhoy & Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mazagon Dock	4,000	100	100	Rs. 4	93 ex d
Mazagon Steam Navigation	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93 ex d
Mazagon Wharf	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93 ex d
Mutual Life Assurance	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93 ex d
Oriental Life Assurance	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	420
Prince of Wales Fire	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	7,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	30

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,45
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-6
China Leaf	"	21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-6 "
Do. Old	"	21-8 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-14
English Sovereigns	"	13-13
Do. Dragons	"	13-11
Par Silver 17 Bottareee	"	107-8
Par Silver 17½ Do.	"	107-9
Spree Silver	"	106

MR. HENRY AUSTIN LEE, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed Mr. E. J. Standen, retired, as third British representative on the board of the Suez Canal Company.

THE Canadian Pacific steamer, Empress of Japan, arrived at San Francisco on the morning of June 23, from Yokohama, having made the trip in ten days twenty-one hours, the fastest on record.

THE Amir has, it is stated, under consideration the contract under which the representatives now at Cabul of the firm of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., offer to supply him with fire-arms. The conditions include a guarantee to the firm against loss in any emergency.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Almora (s) and Peninsular (s), London; Hoosainee (s), Jeddah; and Roumania (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Gwalior (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Kohinur (s) and Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c.; Aberdeen (s), London; and Ariosto (s), Amsterdam. Yesterday:—Karagola (s), Karachi; and Trifels (s), Hamburg, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile, s. s. Lindula, and s. s. Almora entered and the barque John Davie left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Inchlonga, s. s. Roumania, and s. s. Peninsular entered and the s. s. Aberdeen left the dock on Saturday.

B., B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B., B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th June 1891 shows an increase in the corresponding week of 1890 of 493,578 maunds and Rs. 1,36,995 in the earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 13th July 1891, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 28, viz., Is. 5½d. per rupee.

SEQUAH'S WIFE.—Mrs. Edith Verne, wife of Mr. Charles Verne (Sequah), died on Sunday morning at Poona and was interred at the New Cemetery last evening. The deceased lady was aged 27, and had some time ago to be brought from up-country to Poona, suffering from an attack of malarial fever. Mrs. Verne had also disease of the heart, and medical skill proved of no avail against the combined attacks.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Blaney at Purtabdevie Road on the body of a Hindu woman named Sayee, aged 15 years, who resided with her uncle at Lower Mahim. The woman's mind, it would appear, was affected by paralysis, and on Thursday evening she went amissing. For two days a search was made, and at last the body of the deceased was found in a tank close to her house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The tank contained five feet of water. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in the tank while in an unsound state of mind.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ruttonsey Nursey was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of three bills of lading, the aggregate amount of Rs. 216-4. The prisoner was in the service of Lalljee Poonsey, who entrusted his servant with the collection of the above sum, but of which he failed to render an account. His plea in defence was that he lost the money, but would make it good if allowed an opportunity. The Magistrate committed him to jail to undergo hard labour for six months.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The game on Monday at 5-30 p.m. sharp, will be as follows:—Players are particularly requested to wear proper colours. White—McCaual and, St. Paul, H. H. Tudor, Ross, Hewitt, Symes, Truefitt, Schofield, Owen, Watling, Merryweather, Capt. Francis, F. Waller, Hay, and two Gunners. Colours—Fischer, LaTouche, Reid, Tudor-Tudor, Parsons, Fairless, Anderson, Chitty, Muirhead, Chapman, Peacocke, Clark, Jones, Creagy, Playfair, and Gunner Jones. There will be a general meeting of members at the Gymkhana on Tuesday, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of of electing a captain and committee for the season.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the infant which was found on the road at Chinchpoogly on the 2nd inst., was resumed by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, on Saturday afternoon. Inspector Hiscocks said that he had made inquiries to find out the mother of the infant. A *batakee* was also beaten in the town, but no one had come forward to claim the child. Dr. Sydney-Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said that from the *post-mortem* examination of the body he was of opinion that the infant had died from convulsive fits. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Ghadially writes to us:—"My attention has been drawn by my constituents to your paper of the 2nd instant. Under the heading of 'Insolvency Court' and 'Discharges' there appears the name of Framjee Hormusjee Ghadially. I beg to state that I have been doing business of watch-maker for several years, amongst others of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, but I have never applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act. You will be pleased, therefore, to insert in your paper of Monday next that Framjee Hormusjee Ghadially mentioned in your said paper must be some other and not myself."

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack placed Jooma Kulpan, a *seaize*, in the dock on a charge of assaulting a Hindu woman named Masshaka with a knife. The prisoner, it would appear, was formerly married to Masshaka, but had obtained a divorce from her. About 8 o'clock on Friday night Jooma Kulpan followed her to a house in Peeroo Lane, where he accosted her. She ran from him into a house, where the man followed her. He drew a knife and in a struggle the woman's fore and middle fingers were badly cut. A policeman was sent for and the prisoner arrested. The injured woman was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. The case was continued till Tuesday.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. *Business*:—1.—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2.—Election of Drs. K. C. Malegamvala, R. P. Vora and A. D. Contractor. 3.—Notes on the following cases (reported by the Ward Superintendent) by Dr. J. Arnott: (*a*) Puerp eral convulsions; (*b*) Decapitation; pelv. Fever (puerperal state); (*d*) Pericarditis with double pneumonia. 4.—Notes on a case of epithelial vegetative cancer of the cervix, operation and recovery, by the president, Dr. R. N. Khory. 5.—Notes on a case of uterine polypus, operation and recovery, by the president, Dr. R. N. Khory. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretary.

OBITUARY.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Littledale, wife of Professor Littledale, of Baroda, which occurred in Edinburgh on the 5th instant. The deceased lady was the daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang of Bombay and was well known both in Baroda and Hyderabad (Deccan), in the latter of which places she was some time ago appointed head mistress of one of the principal educational establishments. In April last her health unfortunately broke down and, having obtained six months' sick leave, she proceeded to Edinburgh, where, as already stated, she died suddenly on the 5th instant. Mrs. Littledale, who was much respected in both Baroda and Hyderabad, was a woman of considerable ability, and, in addition to her duties as an educationist, she was fond of literary pursuits.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, at the instance of Inspector Nolmes, Khetwadi section, a Hindu, known to be a notorious character, named Koosha Bulvant, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft of two *dhoturs* and an umbrella, collectively valued at Rs. 22, the property of Ganoo Esnoo and two others. Early on Monday morning a policeman, while going his rounds, saw the accused passing by the Mooghbhat Lane in a suspicious manner with the umbrella under his arm. The sepoy questioned him as to how he became possessed of the umbrella, but as he could not give a satisfactory reply, the sepoy arrested the accused, who subsequently confessed to having committed the theft. He also admitted having stolen two *dhoturs* from the other complainant's house. The accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A SAD FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held on Saturday morning by the coroner at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Alfred Wollin, a seaman on board the s. s. Accomac, now lying in Bombay harbour. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, at 10 o'clock, while Wollin was trying to pass by the ladder from the port to the starboard side, his foot slipped and he fell into the hold, a distance of 22 feet. The unfortunate man was picked up unconscious and carried on deck. His face was besmeared with blood and blood was issuing from the right ear. Inspector Lee-Smith, of the Water Police, who was sent for, removed Wollin to the European General Hospital. The deceased seemed to be progressing favourably until Friday night, when he became unconscious and died early on Saturday morning. The medical evidence showed that the cause of Wollin's death was fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CLERGYMAN of Norfolk has invented a new outdoor game, called Anelletto. It is played by throwing light balls through rings raised some six or seven feet from the ground upon slender iron rods. The rings are placed in much the same order as croquet hoops, were, except for their exalted position, and there is a stick to start from and end at, as there was in that game. But the ball is served with a racquet in Anelletto, and some practice is needed to send it through ring after ring in due order.

NEWS has been received from Salonica that the fire which broke out on Mount Athos has entirely destroyed the beautiful convent of Simopetra, on a steep rock on the western coast of the Peninsula. It was a most picturesque building, rising five storeys high, and formed such a formidable block above cliffs so precipitous, and with the sea at their foot, that it seemed unapproachable. The cliff is called Simon's Rock. It is 2,000 feet high and separated from the Peninsula by a wild ravine. From the sea it is seen against the background of the beautifully wooded heights of the Holy Mount. Only a stone aqueduct connects the rock on which the convent stands with the mainland.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. Its never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TEACHER AND CO., Bombay.

PROPOSED BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago you published an apology from Mr. Wacha for the part he had taken at the recent meeting of the Bombay Corporation against the proposed Building By-laws, and to-day (11th) you do a similar service to Mr. David Gostling, architect.

Not being a professional man, I suppose no one greatly cares what the former gentleman may say or think about professional matters; but as the other takes his stand as an architect, advising the Bombay public generally, it is, perhaps, not polite to dismiss his defence without some comment.

Of course, no one (except children of tender age) will be taken in by the chimerical difficulty which, he alleges, must oppose any attempt to define the qualifying adjective "good" which he so strangely induced the members of the Corporation to believe in, for any tyro in civil engineering could tell Mr. Gostling this fact, *viz.*, that the most primitive of the text-books of that profession contain tables which would enable him to spot at once the difference between good and bad materials. I do not know how it may be with architects, but I am aware that with engineers the decision as to the quality of certain materials is as easily arrived at and is as accurate as the ordinary multiplication table. Bricks, mortar and cement are required to pass certain tests; below this required standard they are considered to be bad, and above it their quality varies as the results of the test. There is no element of that guess-work which Mr. Gostling appears to dread so much. The material is submitted to the test, and the practical result—not "the Municipal subordinate's opinion"—decides its quality.

Does Mr. Gostling, I would ask, when preparing a specification for a building, require no standard for each and all classes of material which he proposes to adopt? I know that engineers require this satisfaction.

But if it is conceded to Mr. Gostling (as it now appears from his letter to you that he desires it should be,) that the quality of the materials in a building is an immaterial matter; that a collapse of a building is never due to bad bricks or to bad mortar, but that the spirit of "jerry-building," which he desires to lay low, is limited (as in the Ali Umer Street and Jambli Street cases as quoted by him,) to the foundations alone. How does he account for his conduct in advocating and in inducing the Corporation to emasculate from clause 10 of the proposed by-laws the only safeguard which the public would have had to protect them from similar disastrous examples of jerry-building. I say that Mr. Gostling in writing his fatuous apology has passed from "Scylla to Charybdis," and that his last act is less excusable than those for which he apologises.

The most important part of a building is its foundation (all engineers know this), and yet Mr. Gostling has induced the Corporation to eliminate from their proposed Building By-laws any power which might help the executive to prevent repetitions of disastrous cases similar to many of recent date, or which might protect the public, and especially the poorer section of it, from the tricks and practices of the "jerry-builder."

"FALLACIA ALIA ALIAM TRUDIT."

Mahim Woods, July 11th, 1891.

CHANDANWADI AND NULL BAZAAR MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with the Chandanwadi and Null Bazaar Municipal Girls' School took place on Friday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dr. T. Blaney, chairman of the joint school committee, presiding. The hall of the Institute was crowded with Parsee and Hindu ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Cowasjee Hormusjee, Misses Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, Messrs. Darashaw R. Chichgar, Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, Vybhookhandas Atmaram, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdas Ragunathdas, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Masani, Messrs. Bhagji Raghoonath Khote, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhovandass Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Pestonjee Wadia, Gokuldass Kandass Parakh, Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, Nanabhoy Rania, &c. Mr. Nanabhoy Masani, secretary of the joint school committee, read the year's report, in which it was stated that the Chandanwadi Girls' School was established in the year 1870 and had since been in charge of Virbala Framjee Mehta, an able and experienced teacher, who by her zeal and interest had been able to place the institution in the foremost rank of the municipal girls' schools. Her assistants were females whose co-operation was valuable in maintaining a high standard of usefulness for the school. The Educational Inspector, Rao Saheb Desai, reported that in both discipline and management the school was in a very satisfactory condition. With the object of increasing the usefulness of the school, the joint school committee had this year opened an English class in the school. English was taught two hours daily, the rest of the time being devoted to vernacular study. Under this arrangement English would be taught without underrating the importance of, still less sacrificing altogether, the vernacular study. There were now 60 pupils in the school and they were mostly Parsees. The Null Bazaar School was established in 1878 and had now on its rolls 60 pupils. They were Hindus, mostly belonging to the class of petty traders and artisans. The head mistress, Bai Anandibai Khimjee, who had received her education at the Ahmedabad Female Training College, complained of the want of intelligent co-operation on the part of the parents of her pupils; but, in spite of all difficulties, she was reported by the inspector to have worked well and creditably this year. The school was doing good work in the locality and was awakening within its own sphere of influence a gradually growing interest in female education. The amount at the disposal of the joint school committee for prizes was quite insufficient for the 62 schools which were under their direct control, and but for private liberality they should not have witnessed the handsome display of prizes they saw that day on the table.

The report being read, the girls sang Gujerati songs to the accompaniment of a harmonium, which elicited frequent rounds of applause from the audience.

Dr. Blaney, having distributed prizes, expressed his cordial thanks for the honour they had done him in asking him to preside. He further said that female education was the backbone of advancement, and on it deserved universal support. He was sure that the joint school committee would do all in their power to bring the primary schools in their charge more in touch with the public. (Applause.) It was their desire that the public should by sympathy and co-operation assist the committee in promoting the cause of elementary education, and particularly the education of females. (Renewed applause.) In order that the committee might be able to carry out their plans for the progress of education they must have sufficient funds at their disposal. At present they felt crippled in various ways from want of funds. They had, for instance, only a grant of Rs. 750 to be distributed as prizes in all the 62 schools under them. They would very much like to employ a music teacher in the girls' school, but with their limited funds they could not make adequate provision for the teaching of music.

Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman referred to the interest which he was taking as a citizen in everything that tended to the progress and welfare of Bombay. (Applause.) The joint school committee had before them great and beneficent work to do, and to do it well they required funds. He regretted that Government had not been able to pay more than the contribution they had already promised, but he earnestly hoped that the Municipality would not for that reason stint and starve primary education in Bombay. (Applauses.) The proposition was seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy and carried amidst applause. The proceedings terminated with the Gujrati version of the national anthem sung by children of the Churney Road School.

A CLAIM AGAINST A PRINCE.

AT the Small Causes Court on Saturday, Dawoodbhoy Moosa Habatbhoy and another sued to recover from Chochataja Tukatsingjee, son of the Raja of Dharampore, a sum of Rs. 1,288-13-6, being the balance due to them for goods sold and delivered and for moneys lent from time to time to the defendant in July 1887. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at law, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Manockshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan represented the defendant.

On the 18th of July last, Escofally Moosa Heptoolabhoy, one of the plaintiffs, filed an a ffida vit, stating that the defendant, who is the son of His Highness the Rajah of Dharampore, a native state in the Zills Bulsar, near Surat, was justly indebted to his firm in the sum claimed as per account adjusted and signed by the defendant in the plaintiffs' books on the 25th of July 1887. The goods were sold and delivered to the defendant by the plaintiffs when defendant visited Bombay some time in that year, and moneys were sent to him at Dharampore by money order at his request from Bombay. The defendant is a resident of Dharampore, and the plaintiffs' witnesses are all living in Bombay. The plaintiffs therefore prayed that leave might be given to them to institute the suit in this court and that the summonses might be transmitted for service on the defendant at Dharmapore through the civil court at Bulsar. The Chief Judge, before whom the application was made, granted the plaintiffs' application.

On the case being called on for hearing on Saturday, Mr. Manockshaw for the defendant contended that the defendant was the son of the Rajah of Dharampore, and though the prince admitted that the goods were sent to him and money advanced in Bombay, still the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, as the adjustment on which the suit was filed was signed by his client at Dharampore. Mr. Manockshaw therefore asked that the leave granted by his honour to the plaintiffs to institute the suit in this court should be revoked. He contended that the adjustment, being signed at Dharampore, was suppressed by the plaintiffs at the time of filing the suit, and he therefore submitted that the suit ought to have been dismissed with costs.

Mr Davur said that no doubt the affidavit was not full, as the plaint was filed and the leave was obtained in person by the plaintiffs themselves, and that he was only instructed to appear at the hearing of the case that day.

His honour, after hearing the arguments of counsel on the question of jurisdiction, dismissed the suit, holding that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit and allowed Rs. 51 as the costs of defendant's pleader.

On the application of the plaintiffs, the plaint filed here was returned for filing against the defendant at Dharampore.

A REPORT has reached London to the effect that the caricature and verses contained in a recent number of *Punch* bearing on the Czar's treatment of the Jews will in all probability lead to a general prohibition against the entry of that journal into Russia.

THE PORBANDAR PUBLIC WORKS PROSECUTIONS.

THE following judgment of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C.S., president of the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawar, has been given in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Mathew Veveross:—

The accused is charged with having, while a public servant, *viz.*, an overseer, and as such public servant bound to prepare correct progress reports, prepared and forwarded a progress report on the 3rd March 1889, knowing that it was incorrect, and that it was likely to cause loss to the state of Porbandar." The items which are alleged to be intentionally false are 24,000 cubic feet for cuttings and the backing and masonry cornice and parapet work are also alleged to have been shown in excess of actuals. The accused forwarded with the progress report a letter in which he informed Mr. Sandford that he sent this contractor's (Ramal Dewa's) progress report in because he (Ramal Dewa) was continually asking him to do so. At the same time he told Mr. Sandford that he thought some overpayment had already been caused to Rawal Dewa about the Murrum contract, and therefore requested that no payment might be made on this progress report until the completion for all Rawal Dewa's works had been properly made out. As a consequence of such a letter of course no payment was made, nor can it be said that in forwarding it accused knew that it was likely to cause loss to the state. On the contrary he must have known that it would effectually prevent any such loss and would in fact for the time being, and until further calculations had been made, render the report merely a dead letter, as in fact it did. Technically then, on the charge as framed by the committing magistrate, this court is unanimously of opinion that the accused must be acquitted and discharged. Both the accused and the prosecution, however, claimed that the court should pronounce its judgment on the merits, and this may be done very briefly.

Bearing in mind the very loose nature of the progress reports and the accused's character for idleness and carelessness, such a discrepancy or flat error would not necessarily lead to the conclusion that it was a deliberate fraud.

For dealing with a case of this kind, where every conclusion is to be inferred from indirect rather than direct data, it is necessary to look at the case as a whole, and before founding a damaging judgment on one small item, to consider the possibly mitigating effects of the accused's general conduct.

It is plain that some thing worth Rs. 10 per 100 cubic feet was used, and I understand that whether you call that same thing backing or filling in foundation depends rather upon the manner in which the substance is applied than upon any difference in the substance itself parapets, cornices and masonry. A reference to A. 9. and A. 13 will show that, after deducting 10 per cent, there was little or no overpayment on these items, and in dealing with a case like this, it is idele to say that a court is not concerned with the amount of the wrong, but simply with the fact that an offence was or was not committed. I doubt whether any prosecution of this nature and under this section has ever yet been brought upon materials that are admittedly and permissibly so inaccurate. It would be a grave error to approach these cases, as Mr. Benson clearly perhaps and unavoidably has done, with a determination to test every act and part of the Porbandar Public Works Department in 1888 by the much more correct and rigorous principles of the Bombay Engineering Department. Coming next to the cutting, the accused did commit a very grave mistake. He admitted it to Mr. Sandford in March 1890. After a personal examination which the accused begged him to make, Mr. Sandford found that Popat had underestimated the cutting, and that the figures which accused gave as the result of his subsequent actual measurements were correct, whereupon Mr. Sandford to some extent condoned the fault and reported all the facts to the Administrator in May 1890. So far as this cutting is concerned, everything which the Administration knows now it knew then. It is said that, no fraud being alleged, the Administration would not have been justified in taking any action at that time. It was only when Mr. Benson investigated this among other matters and found that, in the opinion of the Administration, "this was only one of a series of frauds" committed by the accused, that it was felt to be deservable to prosecute.

When the accused was arrested, it is not surprising that, after the fashion of his kind, he fell to inventing such excuses as in this danger he thought might serve him.

The mistake may have been made in one of two ways —(*a*) loose calculations from the sectional plan; (*b*) incorrect information acted upon without taking any proper measurements. The sectional plan is certainly wrong, as the accused has all along said. And it seems to me that a very little carelessness in calculating from it would account for the error. Before Mr. Pundit, however, he never said that he had such explanation to offer which under the circumstances, and considering that he had been taken by suprise and was being asked to explain events of two or three years ago, is not an unreasonable answer. His explanation to Mr. Benson is absurd. But I am not surprised at any explanation a man in the accused's position might give. I believe that the explanation narrated by Mr. Sandford is true, and I do not think it right to infer that because under certain very trying circumstances the accused has deviated from the truth in order to escape a relentless prosecution he is necessarily guilty of the offence in denying which he has been ill-advised enough to be. Nevertheless, he has certainly prejudiced himself

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No single Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Re. 1 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this new popular Stringed Instrument to select from; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 200. "G. H.," care of this Office.

COCA WINE.—A powerful nerve Stimulant, CHEMICAL FOOD. A compound of Lime Iron, Soda and Potash. COUGH LOZENGES for removing obstinate COUGHS, 1 As. per packet—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

ROOMS TO LET.—Second and Top Floors, Colaba Causeway, "Jubilee House," and Ground-floor, No. 6. Apply Mr. N. J. FRAMJEE, Tamarind Lane.

SANTALINE, a preparation of Indian Herb and Pure Oil of Sandalwood, far superior to Copaiba Cubeb and Matico Preparation. A Speedy and Certain Cure guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., 25 years established, 32, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, two very comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOWS, No. 18, Queen's Gardens, from 17th July, and No. 1 Alexandra Road, for immediate occupation. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER GUNGADEEN" a fav of INDIA.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—B. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Punshum Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,573,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

VERY CONVENIENT.—Travellers passing through Bombay can have their WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY REPAIRED during their stay in the City by English Workmen only.—A. W. UNGER, 41, Esplanade Road.

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OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
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9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
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11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
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PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
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Waggons, Trolleys, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
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Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the law price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 65.

AGENTS:—
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Hummum Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain J W Richards, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE British s s Ariosto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Mollard, sailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Trifels, 1,816 tons, Captain T H Meyerdich, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,718 tons, Captain H A Ingram, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1,393 cases powder.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hooseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Joddah, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tico, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Knowles, Mr R Pearson, and 66 deck.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W. S. Young, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig-Surgeon Massy, Mrs. Massy, Dr. Martin, Mrs. Massy, Mr. Booth, Mr. S. H. Roberts, Mr. C. S. de Lamo, and Mr. C. Peters.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Gwalior, 1,603 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and Mr. R Roberts as cabin and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
" Trifels	1816	Meyerdich	K	Glade & Co
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	L	.....
S.S. Cyrene	1834	Hedley	N	K. Nixon & Co
" Ariosto	2341	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
" Bisagno	1474	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni
" Colaba	1071	Brown	5	B I S N Co
" Europa	1433	Agnew	10	K. Nixon & Co
" Imaum	270	Poland	11	E Bates & Co
" A. Barrow	293	Jenden	16	Boyts Craig & Co
" Aberdeen	371	Taylor	15	F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Almora (s)	Ingram	London, May 28.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London.
	Hooseinee (s)	Raffin	Joddah, June 24.
	Roumania (s)	Young	Liverpool, June 13.
12	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kohinur (s)	Wright	Calcutta, &c.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Aberdeen (s)	Taylor	London.
	Ariosto (s)	Mollard	Amsterdam.
12	Karagola (s)	Tico	Karachi.
	Trifels (s)	Meyerdich	Hamburg, &c.

The barque John Davie, Captain Richards, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Hooseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Mobile, for Aden, Massowa, Jedda, &c.
" Albuhera, for Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.
" Roumania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
7	Kangra s	Jacobs	Bombay, June 12.
	Capella s	Woodcock	Liverpool, June 6.
	Canara s	Clarke	Moulmein, June 29.
	Pachumba s	Sovell	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Steamers Baria, Nubia and Indra.
July 8.—Steamers Patna, Mombassa. Megna, and barque Bremen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
8	Kola s	Rangoon.
9	Pundua s	Singapore,
	Nieman s	Calcutta,
	Nuddea s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
8	Sirdhana s	Rangoon,
	Clan Macintosh s	London.
9	Kola s	Negapatam.
	Nowshera s	Bombay.
	Nieman s	Colombo.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
May.					
22	Cossack H M's	Cross	Cruise	2	Curise
June.					
25	Klootra	Scott Smith.	Sea	30	Suakim
18	Canning I. G.	Black	Somali coast.		
29	Somali	Gibb	Zanzibar	4	Jeddah
	Duke of Devonshire	Long	London	30	Calcutta
	Khalif	Pole	Bombay	29	Dunkirk
	Martaban	Ritson	Rangoon		Liverpool
	Clan Monroe	Alexander	Coconada		London
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Bombay		Genoa
	Woodcock	Craig	Aden	2	Berbera
30	Madura	Avern	Zanzibar	1	London
	Karrakatta H M's	Scullard	Portsmouth	2	Australia
July					
1	Ebro	Morgan	Bombay	1	Hull
	Hoseinee	Martyr	Massowa	2	Bombay
	Moonlune	Martyr	Rangoon	1	Port Said FO
2	Rosetta	Gadd	London	2	Calcutta
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
3	Siam	Welchell	Bombay		
	Carthage	M. De Horne.	Sydney	3	London
	Merida	Thompson	Pegapatam	4	Marseilles
4	Bleville	Blondel	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Palestina	Dosider	Massowa	5	Massowa
	Valetta	Briscoe	Calcutta	11	London
	Raleby	Parker	Rangoon	5	Port Said FO
5	Nurnberg	Engelbart	Bremen		Australia
	Henrietta H. Arabian	Borg	Coconada		Liverpool
	Prince	Millburn	Bombay		Havre
	Clan Gordon	Morrison	Madras		Marseilles
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Somali coast.		

Aden, July 6.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—40 cases whisky and 37 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co; 20 cases foolscap paper, M Russooljee.
Europa s—40 boxes tobacco pipes, H M Hassum; 12 boxes soap, Rogers and Co; 25 drums boiled oil, C Macdonald and Co; 10 cases bleaching powder, M Jairam.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—2 cases German silver sheets, M Gokal.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—18 cases medicine, Vulubjee Bhicca and Co; 3 packages notepapers, and 14 packges envelopes, Hossonally Abdoolally.
Bombay s—1 case camphor blocks, N Noordin.
Trifels s—2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Danro s—1020 bags sugar soft, Mooljee Heorjee.
Trifels s—25 cases China marbles, M G Hoosin; 55 cases annaline dye, C Ramjee; 12 bales papers, A H Essoofbhoy; 47 cases China marbles, M Noorbhoy.

FROM CHARENTEY.

Oriental s—33 casks wine, Croft Wells and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trifels s—75 cases champagne, Lyon and Co; 1 case German silver wire, Owen and Okell; 75 cases window glass, M Ebrahjee; 34 cases window glass, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 4 packages earthen ware, and 9 packages glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 100 casks alizarine dye, C Ramjee; 50 cases cashu, 25 coolanaily; 34 cases color, 100 casks alizrine dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 30 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 24 cases marbles, M Moolchund and Co; 61 packages glassware, S J Ibbetson.
Adowa s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—25 bales printing papers, A H Essoolally; 2 packages needles, A Shaik Adum.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—5 cases stationery, E M Abdoollaly and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—12 casks soap, C Allibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—180 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 70 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 cwts gum, J M Sowjeebhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trifels s—78 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,070 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Europa s—2,000 cwts, wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 5,197½ cwts linseed, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 651 cwts myrabollams, W Gurther; 86 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—175 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchlonga s—4,032 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Annie Barrow s—1,293½ cwts mustardseed, E Spinner and Co; 5,624 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—100 bales cotton, and 8560 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts mowrassed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,970 cwts wheat, 1,485 cwts linseed, 1,980 cwts castorseed, and 1,982 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 800 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Roumania s—300 cwts groundnuts, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 500 cwts mowrasseed, 9,180 cwts wheat, and 1,200 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—2,238 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 12.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.
Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huasilloa, Tocopilla and Pisagua.
Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacna, and Antofa Gasta at the same rate as Iquique.
Telegrams for Caledra and Ceplapo can be accepted at sender's risk.
Bangkok-Saigon line still interrupted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

CONSOLS were again ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 96, making a decline of ⅜ per cent. since the beginning of the week; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., say to 45⅛d., and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £78½ for Fours, and £78⅜ for 4½ per cents., and in New York also the metal was down ½ cent, at 100½ cents, with Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury purchased 449,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 100·75 cents., to 100·87 cents. per oz. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £10,000 in Silver, £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta, and £10,000 in Silver to Bombay, French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 95¼. Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·23½.

To-day there has been no change in Silver or Silver Securities in London, and Consols show no further movement; the only fresh item of news being a reduction of the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ¼d., making it stand at 1s. 5¼d. To-day's New York message makes Silver ½ cent. lower, at 100½ cents., but does not quote Exchange on London.

In the General Produce Markets, No. 1 Soft White Wheat in the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental dearer, at 7s. 6¼d., ex quay; Spot White Delhi being quoted at 7s. 5d. per cental, Ex Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,290,000 quarters, or 160,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was unchanged at 42s. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive, ex quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, and Surats dull, the total Sales having again reached only 7,000 bales, of which the small proportion of 400 bales were East Indian; but both spot and arrival prices were unchanged. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed quiet all round, the Sales summing up the same figure's as Friday's, and prices unaltered. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. Manchester has remained steady.

There was a large falling off in the Liverpool Sales of Cotton for the week ending yesterday, say of 39,000 bales, the total wired being 48,000 bales; but the amount fowarded to consumers was 1,000 bales greater, at 64,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 45,000 bales; but the figures given by Reuter still show an increase of 276,000 bales compared with last year's Stock, and of 379,000 bales as against that of the year before. The total Visible Supply had decreased by 170,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 70,000 bales less in sight; but the figures which we annex continue to show a large increase in the total Supply compared with both the preceding years, while in the case of Surats there is a decrease as against last year's figures, though an increase compared with those for 1889. There has been no movement in prices to speak of during the week; and the spot quotation for Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1 15-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1⅛d. above that ruling the year before.

The Washington telegram wired by Reuter under date the 10th instant states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau monthly report, the average condition of the crop in Cotton States was 85⅔ per cent., the condition in June having been 85 11-16 per cent., while in July in the two preceding years it was 91½ and 87½ respectively. It is stated that the crop had gradually improved everywhere, although generally late. Replanting had failed locally and large areas had been abandoned. The lateness of the plants makes the final results unusually dependent upon the length of the season.

The above report produced no change to speak of in the New York Market yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 8⅞ cents, while September Futures were only a point higher, at 8·14 cents. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports bring up the total increase this season to 1,110,000 bales compared with last year's arrivals and 1,364,000 bales as against those of the year before. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8½ million bales against 8,490,000 bales visible a week ago. The only change advised by to-day's telegram from New York is a decline of 4 points in September Futures, at 8·10 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	9,000	[1,000	2,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	15,000	6,000	6,000
" " Continent	8,000	.....	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,852,000	5,712,000	5,488,000
" exports to U. K. do	3,354,000	2,755,000	2,727,000
" " to Continent do	2,423,000	2,022,000	1,891,000
" stock in the Ports	322,000	106,000	163,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,250,000	1,552,370	1,391,930
" " Surats	401,000	273,160	374,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,109,000	832,630	729,620
" London	16,000	15,000	23,000
American afloat	30,000	12,000	14,000
East Indian "	18,000	45,000	43,000
Total	1,173,000	904,630	809,620
Price of Mid-Americans	4 9-16d.	6¼d.	6 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	4¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	15-16d.	1⅞d.	1 7-16d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—Particulars of the shipments of *Cotton Goods* and *Twist* to India for the month of June are now to hand through Reuter, and show, in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* shipped to this port, the material falling off of 7¼ million yards compared with the missions for May, though an increase of 2¼ million yards as against those for June last year. Of *Colored* and *Printed Colors* rather fewer were sent to Bombay than was the case in the previous month; and compared with June 1890 there was a large falling off in shipments of the former, though a much larger increase in those of the latter. Shipments of *Yarn* were rather less than in May, but more than double what they were in the corresponding month last year. The figures for the first half of the present year show a more or less considerable falling off, compared with those for January-June 1890, in every item of *Goods*, the decrease in *Plain Cottons* being 51⅛ million yards, and that in *Colored Cottons* 15½ million yards. Shipments of *Yarn*, on the other hand, show an increase for the six months of nearly half-a-million lbs. To the sister presidencies, shipments of *Cotton Goods* last month, while rather heavier compared with those for May, have been considerably lighter than in June last year, the decrease in *Plain Cottons* to Calcutta having been over 33 million yards.

Bombay—	June 1891.	May 1891.	June 1890.
Plain Cottons...yds.	24,850,000	32,050,000	22,350,000
Colored Cottons "	2,300,000	2,700,000	4,150,000
Printed Cottons "	6,200,000	6,700,000	2,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,250,000	1,300,000	600,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	57,700,000	53,200,000	90,750,000
Colored Cottons "	4,500,000	4,350,000	5,000,000
Printed Cottons "	2,900,000	3,500,000	4,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	1,150,000	1,100,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	6,900,000	5,650,000	7,800,000
Colored Cottons "	950,000	900,000	1,900,000
Printed Cottons "	2,250,000	950,000	2,000,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,250,000	1,450,000	1,150,000

Bombay only—	6 Months 1891.	6 Months 1890.
Plain Cottons.....yds.	183,650,000	235,400,000
Colored Cottons... "	16,700,000	32,350,000
Printed Cottons... "	44,000,000	45,650,000
Twist .....lbs.	7,400,000	6,950,000

COTTON.—Following the receipt of the American Agricultural Bureau report, there has been much more activity in this market, some 3,200 bales having changed hands here to-day on the basis of previous rates, with a steady feeling prevailing. Of these local spinners have taken 2,000 bales, consisting of 350 bales each of Dengals, at Rs. 133½-8, Bhownugger, at Rs. 145-7, and Karanja, at Rs. 159½-60; 200 bales each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 156, and Barsee, at Rs. 177½; 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 132; Julgaum, at Rs. 151;

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, JULY 11.

At the conclusion of the ceremony in the city Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress many visited the Royal Naval Exhibition ade a minute inspection of the exhibits.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES.

James Fergusson, replying to a question in use of Commons yesterday, said the health of Pasha and his companions in exile was being ly watched, and possibly the Government arrange for their removal from Ceylon.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Treasury to-day purchased 449,000 ounces of t prices ranging from 100·75 to 100·87.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, JULY 12.

grand review of troops took place at Wimble- yesterday before His Majesty the Emperor of any. The force comprised 6,000 regulars and 00 volunteers, under the command of the Duke ambridge. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of ught, and a large number of distinguished ns were present, and it is estimated there were a million spectators. There was a brilliant h-past and the Royal salute was fired.

ter the Review the Emperor visited the Crystal ce and attended a concert. His Majesty was tained at a dinner given in the Palace and essed a grand display of fireworks.

ETON *VS.* HARROW.

he cricket match between Eton and Harrow won by Harrow by seven wickets.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

RUSSIAN PAPERS FAVOURABLY IMPRESSED.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 12.

The Emperor William's speech at the Guildhall on the occasion of his visit to the city has favourably impressed the Russian papers, which are convinced that England is in no wise disposed to join the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany attended divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral this morning.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej with the homeward mails of 3rd instant arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

Mr. Higham, Superintending Engineer, is to officiate as Chief Engineer of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab during Colonel Ottley's absence on furlough.

Mr. Sibold acts in Mr. Higham's place as Superintending Engineer.

DEATH OF A LAHORE OFFICIAL.

Mr. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, died of typhoid early yesterday morning. The District Court Bar passed a resolution, deploring the sad occurrence and consented to attend the funeral, which took place last evening.

THE MANIPUR CULPRITS.

Janoki Babu with his family and five Manipuris left Manipur on the 9th for Calcutta, where, it is understood, he will have Mr. Manmohan Ghose, barrister, to assist him in preparing the representation to be made to the Viceroy on behalf of the Manipuri princes. Janoki is not expected to arrive in Calcutta before the 18th instant. The necessary funds required for the journey not being forthcoming, Janoki was unable to leave Manipur earlier. Mr. Ghose is said to have asked Rs. 10,000 in the first instance for taking up the case.

GYMNASIUM FOR DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JULY 11.

A meeting of the leading inhabitants of Dhulia was held this morning, Rao Bahadur Gurud presiding. It was unanimously resolved to establish a public gymnasium, to be called Lord Harris Gymnasium in honor of H. E.'s visit to Dhulia in March last. His Excellency has been pleased to place at the disposal of our late Collector, Mr. Loch, a sum of Rs. 150 for the benefit or amusement of the Dhulia people. This sum is supplemented by donations from Messrs. Loch, Silcock, and Dodgson. The amount, together with such sums as may be subscribed by the native community, is to be spent upon purchasing gymnastic apparatus. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

H. M. S. Karrakata, from Aden, arrived.

French mail steamer Nicmen, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¾d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight,	Is. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	96
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	78¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107
Bar Silver	45⅞

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	48,000	bales.
„ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ Imports of Cotton.....	24,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	4,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton.....	1,109,000	„
„ „ Surats.....	119,000	„
„ Stock in London	16,000	„

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered....	33	72	25	43	25	84	23	53
Saturday, July 11.....	..	..	0	18	0	11	0	4
Sunday, July 12	..	..	0	3	0	7	..	..
Total..	33	72	25	64	26	5	23	57
Total fall to 12th July, 1891.....	36	11	38	63	41	67	30	29
Total fall to 12th July, 1890.....	39	21	45	6	40	91	36	24

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.		Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H. M.	Hours.	minutes.
Turkey	12	7	30 a.m.	.. 39
Teheran	12	12	25 p.m.	1 14
Suez				

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th July, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
„ Madras	..	10	..	1

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

The first sky meeting of the season was held to-day in beautifully fine and exhilirating weather, and considering the slackness of the season and the meagre number of visitors in the station, the attendance was fairly good. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, attended by Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, A.-D-C., Captain Cox, A.-D-C., accompanied by Miss Croft and Miss West, drove up to the meeting during the afternoon and were received by the stewards and were conducted to the stand. The stand, which has been considerably improved at a cost of over Rs. 3,000, fully repaid the amount expended on it by the extra comfort it provided for spectators. The sport throughout the day was excellent, and the course in capital condition. The following gentlemen were responsible for the arrangements, which were in every way satisfactory :—

STEWARDS.—Col. Rawlins, R. A. ; Col. Rhodes, My. Secy. ; Aga Moochool Shah ; Mr. G. H. Bull, I. M. S. ; Mr. F. M. Edwards, 3rd Cavalry ; Col. Westmacott, 28th B.I. ; Capt. Allason, R. H. A. ; Mr. T. Lewis, A. V. D. ; Capt. Lenox Conyngham, Worcester Regt. ; and Maj. Blomfield, Lanc. Fus. Starter, Capt. Wickham

1ST RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Closed. Rs. 199. All Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won Rs. 199, added up to time of starting; 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs., 3lbs per quarter inch. Galloways who have never won Rs. 49 added money up to time of starting, allowed 7 lbs. *Bona fide* Polo ponies, with Secretary's certificate to that effect, allowed 7 lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Major Radcliffe's g a g Barney, 10st 10lb, Capt Anderson .. 1
Mr Gaussen's g p Grey Friar, 9st, 7lb, Kirk 2
Captain George's g c b g How's That, 11st, Capt Welman .. 3
Mr Elliot's b c b g Brownie, 10st 3lb, Mr Herosford..... 0
Captain Peyton's b a g Herodotus, 10st 3lb, Owner..... 0
Mr Edwards' g a g Moonstone, 10st 3lb, Owner 0
Capt Butler's Cheeky Boy, 10st 3lb, Owner..... 0
Captain Cox's b a b dayard, 8st 13lb, Mr Beatty 0
Captain Butler's g a p Dildah, 8st 10lb, Native 0

Difficulty was experienced in getting a fair start, several horses breaking away before the fall of the flag. Brownie was first to come out of the crowd, but Barney, the favourite, soon showed pace, and when half the distance had been travelled, it was evident that the favourite would win hands down. Barney had a good length to spare at the close, Grey Friar, who just passed How's That at the post, taking second place and How's That third. Time, —41¼ seconds.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Barney ; 3 to 1 against Moonstone ; 4 to 1 against How's That ; 6 to 1 against Grey Friar ; 8 to 1 against Brownie ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Place Betting :—3 to 1 on Barney ; 2 to 1 on Moonstone ; 6 to 4 on How's That and Grey Friar ; and 2 to 1 against others.

Lottery :—Tickets value Rs. 500. Barney Rs. 115 ; Grey Friar Rs. 109 ; How's That Rs. 85 ; Brownie Rs. 35 ; Moonstone Rs. 30 ; Capt. Butler's Stable, Rs. 20 ; Bayard, Rs. 10 ; and Herodotus, Rs. 5.

2ND RACE.—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Open. Rs. 199. All Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under ; 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. ; 3 lbs. per quarter inch. Distance—¼ mile.

Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 10st 10lb, Capt Welman. 1
Aga Z Shah's g z a p Pekin, 10st 2
Major Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber, 11st, Capt Anderson.. 3
Mr Cotgrave's g a p Apology, 8st 12lb, Killick..... 0
Mr S A W's p a p Climax, 9st 8lb, ... 0
Mr F Dorabji's b a p Corunna, 9st 8lb, Ramchunder.... 0
Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood, 9st 4lb, Native..... 0

A poor start was made, Corunna and Pekin being left at the post. Cucumber and Haughty Boy made the running for first furlong, with Apology in close proximity ; Apology succeeding in getting the lead, but was passed or the straight by Haughty Boy, the latter finishing up with a length and a half to his credit. Pekin endeavoured to recover his lost ground, but was not able to catch the favourite. He, however, beat Cucumber by half a length and came in second. Time—55·45 seconds.

Betting :—6 to 4 Haughty Boy ; 3 to 1 against Apology and Cucumber ; 5 to 1 against Pekin ; 6 to 1 against Clipper ; 7 to 1 against Blood ; and 10 to 1 against Corunna.

Place Betting—3 to 1 on Haughty Boy ; evens on Cucumber and Apology ; 3 to 2 against Pekin and Clipper ; 2 to 1 against Blood ; and 3 to 1 against Corunna.

Lottery :—Tickets Rs. 500. Haughty Boy Rs. 195 ; Apology Rs. 90 ; Pekin Rs. 6 ; Major Radcliffe's Stable, Rs. 55 ; Clipper Rs. 10 ; and Corunna Rs. 5.

3RD RACE.—"The Colonials."—Open. Rs. 199. All horses W. A. C. raised 14 lbs. Distance 1¼ mile.

Captain Peyton's b aus g Landshark II, 11st 12lb, Owner... 1
Mr Purvis's b aus m Fedora, 9st 7lb Mr Edwards..... 2
Captain Hibbert's b aus m Meteor, 9st 6lb Capt Anderson.. 0

The race was between Fedora and Landshark II, Meteor losing all his ground at the hill. Landshark II on the straight drew away completely from Fedora and won without turning a hair by ten lengths. Time.—2 min. 29½ secs.

Betting.—Evens on Landshark II and Meteor and 2 to 1 against Fedora.

Lottery :—Tickets Rs. 250. Landshark II Rs. 155 ; Meteor Rs. 40 ; and Fedora, Rs. 25.

4TH RACE.—"The Badouins."—Closed. Rs. 199. All *maides* Arabs W. A. raised 21lbs. Horses who have never won Rs. 49 added money up to time of starting allowed 7 lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Davey's b a h Lottery, 10st 9lb, Capt Anderson..... 1
Colonel Willoughby's c a h Vendetta, 10st 8lb, Capt Welman..... 2
Mr Newton's b a gel Coral, 9st 10lb, Mr Henry..... 3

Vendetta and Coral jumped off at the fall of the flag and raced neck and neck to the top of the hill. Lottery was held well in hand by Captain Anderson, and on coming to the straight, Coral dropping behind, he took his place with Vendetta and a hard race ensued. Captain Anderson managed to beat the favourite by a neck. Time—2 min. 2 secs.

Betting :—5 to 2 on Vendetta ; 4 to 1 against Coral ; and 5 to 1 against Lottery.

Lottery :—Tickets Rs. 250. Vendetta Rs. 150 ; Coral Rs. 50 ; and Lottery Rs. 20.

5TH RACE.—"The Dessert Stakes."—Open. Rs. 199. For all Arabs. W. A. raised 14lbs. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr Bomanji Edulji's c a h Alert, 10st 6lb, Capt Welman .. 1
Mr Cursetjee's c a g Little John, 8st 10lb, Jessa 2
Mr Antoon's b a h Mafeesh, 10st 4lb, Owner 0
Mr Meher's b a h New Minister, 9st 10lb, Mr Henry..... 0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a g Nelson, 9st 10lb, Aga Shamsudin Shah..... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Senator, 9st 8lb, Mr Beatty..... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's g a h Hermit, 9st 8lb., Mr. Oomer..... 0
Mr Suliman Dawood's b a g BonnyBoy, 8st 10lbs, S Oomar 0

At the hill Little John, New Minister, Mafeesh and Alert were all in company, and coming down the hill Nelson and Senator joined and came down a capital field. Little John was first to get away, but was passed at the distance post by Alert, the latter winning easily by a couple of lengths. Little John had to dispute with Mafeesh for second place and secured the victory by a neck. Time—2 min. 27 secs.

Betting :—3 to 2 against Little John ; 4 to 2 against Nelson ; 5 to 2 against Mafeesh ; 8 to 1 against Alert and Senator ; 10 to 1 against New Minister and Bonny Boy ; and 15 to 1 against Hermit.

Place Betting :—3 to 1 on Nelson and Little John ; 3 to 1 on Mafeesh ; 6 to 4 on Alert ; 3 to 2 against Senator and Bonny Boy ; 2 to 1 against New Minister ; 3 to 1 against Hermit.

Lottery :—Tickets Rs. 500 ; Nelson Rs. 205 ; Mafeesh Rs. 85 ; Bonny Boy Rs. 50 ; Alert Rs. 45 ; Little John Rs. 25 ; New Minister, Rs. 20 ; and Mr. Framjee's Stable Rs. 15.

6TH RACE.—"The Moochool Shah Cup."—A special race on its own terms. Rs. 199. Presented by Aga Moochool Shah. For *maiden* Arab galloways 13-3 and under, the *bona fide* property of officers of H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service, Army or Navy, or of an Uncovenanted Service, who are members of the Club of Western India. 13-3 to carry 11st. 3lbs. Winners once 3lbs., twice 10lbs., of ever 14lbs. extra. Entries as in other races. Distance—¾ mile.

Major Radcliffe's g a g Barney, 11st 3lb, Capt Anderson.... 1
Colonel Rhodes' c a p Sherry, 9st 7lb, Mr Beatty 2
Major Moller's c a g Sam, 11st 3lbs, Capt Butler 3
Mr Edwards's g a g Moonstone, 11st 3lb, Owner 0
Mr Gaussen's c a g Haute Ecole, 10st 11lb, Owner 0

Sam got the lead, but soon had to give way to Barney and Sherry, who disputed for first place. Barney got the lead and won on the post by a few yards. Time—1min. 30 3-5secs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Barney ; 5 to 4 against Sherry ; 4 to 1 against Sam and Moonstone ; and 6 to 1 against Haute Ecole.

Place Betting :—2 to 5 on Barney ; 6 to 4 on Sherry ; 3 to 2 against Moonstone and Sam ; and 7 to 1 against Haute Ecole.

Lottery :—Tickets Rs. 500. Sam, Rs. 55 ; Moonstone, Rs. 30 ; Barney Rs. 25 ; Haute Ecole Rs. 10; and Sherry Rs. 150.

A STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Hooseinee, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jedda, Suakin, Massowa, and Aden, experienced fine weather up to Aden. After leaving Aden, on the 2nd instant she encountered a strong south-westerly gale and high confused sea. When about 400 miles from Bombay some excitement was caused by a sudden shock, when it was found that the main shaft had been broken and prevented the propeller from working. Being thus deprived of the use of the engines prompt measures were taken by the Captain, who ordered the sails to be unfurled and the remainder of the voyage was made under canvas, making an average of 100 miles per day. The Hooseinee is a new steamer of 993 tons, under the command of Captain F. J. Rabbin. On her arrival here she entered the P. and O. Company's dry dock to have the necessary repairs made.

The wills announced during the week the last mail left include the following, the personalty being attached :—The wills of the Rev. Philip Antoine, Baron de Teissier, of Bourne House, East Woodhay, Hants, £56,833 17s. 9d. ; of Dame Jane Walter Lampson, of Rowfant, Crawley, Sussex, £38,721 2s. 9d. ; of Dame Catherine Mosley, late of 47, Princes-gate, £6,643 19s. 3d. ; of the Right Hon. Sir Montague Edward Smith, one of her Majesty's Privy Council, £238,615 4s. 6d. ; of the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck, £35,126 18s. 11d. ; of Mr. John Henry Elwes, late of Colesborne Park, Gloucestershire, J. P. and D.L., £95,736 2s. 11d. ; of Col. Charles Joseph Phillips Hambro, £28,090 ; and of Sir Alfred Lyon Trevelyan, £73,841.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 26.

It was not to be expected that the Manipur incident would close without a full-dress debate in the House of Lords. A session rarely passes without some more than usually elaborate discussion in the gilded chamber, giving the friends of that dignified institution an opportunity of exclaiming, "Thank God we have a House of Lords!" The speeches delivered on Monday night compare very favourably with those delivered in "another place" last week, though Sir George Campbell, who came to see what was going on, could not be prevented from falling asleep. From an oratorical point of view the Duke of Argyll's efforts surpassed the rest, though, as even the *Times* admits, in his zeal to pay off an old score against the Marquis of Ripon his Grace was "injudiciously pugnacious." The Duke's appearances in the Legislature have not been frequent of late, less frequent than could be desired both by his friends and opponents. I had not heard him speak since that occasion when Lord Rosebery, with a degree of boldness that horrified his seniors beyond expression, alluded to the great MacCullum More as "that portentous political pedagogue." I shall never forget the look of mingled astonishment and indignation depicted on the faces of the most potent, grave and reverend seigniors. There was a large but not overflowing attendance of peers to hear Lord Ripon's speech. The public were not present in strong force. A gentleman from the India Office and two or three other individuals were the only occupants of the Strangers' Gallery. The Political Secretary, Sir Steuart Bayley, was on the floor of the House in in one of the two pens reserved for special friends of peers. Scarcely any peeresses were present. These high-born ladies doubtless find the afternoon drive in the Park on a brilliant summer's day more pleasant than listening to the solemn utterances of their lords and masters, and perhaps they do not behold an assembly of hereditary legislators with the same awe that the ordinary lady visitor manifests. Lord Ripon, as was generally admitted, made a temperate speech, and has extracted praise from unexpected quarters. He was almost inaudible in the gallery owing to his unpleasant habit of talking into his beard. He defended Mr. Quinten's memory in a manner that could not have given entire satisfaction in Stonecutter-street, but expressed a cautious disapproval of the practice of arresting a native chief in durbar. Up to this point Lord Ripon had been as mild as a curate at a christening. But when his lordship came to deal with Sir John Gorst's cynical declaration as to the misfortunes of independent and able men he became quite animated. It must be confessed that here he rather overdid his part. "These declarations," said the ex-Viceroy, "will be repeated in every native newspaper, will be discussed in every bazaar, and commented upon in such a way as to cause pain and mortification to our friends and secret triumph to our enemies; they will alarm every native prince of India and fill with disgust the minds of many able and laudably ambitious men."

Viscount Cross, who spoke immediately after Lord Ripon, made an excellent speech—a speech that has distinctly improved his position as a member of Her Majesty's Government. It seemed almost as if he had been put on his mettle by the allusion to Tarquinius Superbus, and to show the world that although he might not be so clever as his subordinate in the other House, he was at any rate more statesmanlike, the noble Viscount's repudiation of the mediocrity theory was as emphatic as anyone could desire. Said his lordship :—"The idea that we should remove him (the Senapatty) because he was an able man—that we remove all able men either in India or elsewhere—is so utterly opposed to all common sense that I cannot imagine how such a statement could have been made." The whole tone of the debate was decidedly against annexation. Lord Cross was very cautious. "As at present advised," he is against the "principle of annexation," but he reserves his opinion with regard to Manipur until he receives the Viceroy's views on the subject. The Duke of Argyll evidently was thinking of the other House of Parliament rather than of his own when he spoke against too much interference with Indian administration. What he said about the Legislature might be applied to Whitehall, where, unless I am misinformed, the tendency to dictate to responsible officials on the spot has increased very much of late years. "What means," asked the Duke, "have we of judging here compared with those who are the Government of India? We have none ; and if there is one department more than another in which we should trust the Government of India to the utmost extent and be most charitable towards it, it is in its relations with the people of India." But the Duke of Argyll does not go so far as some not overwise persons who think that Parliament ought to leave India alone. All His Grace asks is that the undoubted right of Parliament to discuss Indian affairs should not be too freely exercised. "Discussions in detail about the Government of India and the administration of her resources ought," he contends, "to be very rare indeed in the two Houses of Parliament." At present no one can say that either House devotes a disproportionate amount of its time to the consideration of Indian affairs. In a few weeks, when the Budget is introduced, we shall hear lamentations from both sides of the House of Commons because sufficient attention has not been given to questions relating to our Eastern Empire. Lord Northbrook, who spoke after the Earl of Kimberley, and who had come down prepared to attack Sir John Gorst, thought that enough had been said on that point. Moreover, as a Unionist, his lordship was naturally anxious not to embarrass the Government.

Some curiosity was expressed to know what would be the outcome of Viscount Cross's very proper rebuke to his extremely candid Under-Secretary. "Will Sir John resign?" was the question everybody was putting to everyone else in the lobbies on Monday evening, and there was a rather general impression that motives of self-respect and "independence" would compel Sir John to place his resignation in Lord Salisbury's hands. The more enthusiastic of the Gladstonians were delighted at the domestic difference, and argued that the Under-Secretary would retire. Their rather malignant ardour was somewhat damped by an old Parliamentary hand—not *the* old Parliamentary hand—sulkily remarking, "In this Government they never resign." The statement is not strictly accurate, but the party now in power do stick together with a closeness that must make the front benchmen on the opposition side envious.

In spite of the re-assuring reports communicated to the papers this morning, I hear that Mr. Gladstone's health is causing a certain amount of anxiety to his immediate friends. All his political supporters express regret that he should have overtaxed his strength at the meeting on behalf of the colonial bishoprics. At any time such a long speech would fatigue a man of his age, but coming after a severe attack of influenza—more severe than is generally supposed—it would have been a marvel if it had not produced serious consequences. I was shown a few hours ago a letter written with unaccustomed legibility by Mr. Gladstone yesterday, in which he discusses several non-political topics, but makes no complaint about his indisposition and only casually alludes to his proposed visit to the East Coast. The veteran statesman is very tough, and may pull through the present illness as he has pulled through previous illnesses, but in the nature of things he cannot much longer remain the active leader of the Liberal party. What a House of Commons it will be when he disappears! The *Times* says that the London County Council is only a glorified vestry. The House of Commons without Mr. Gladstone, —on the Liberal side at all events—would be only a glorified London County Council.

The fighting over the so-called Free Education scheme has not up to the present been of a very serious character. Mr. Bartley made an able and courageous speech from the Ministerial bench in support of his amendment, but did not succeed in securing more than a handful of members to follow him into the lobby. Some of his points were really amusing, as, for instance, when he accused his leaders of having been tempted by Mr. Chamberlain to eat of the forbidden fruit. The result of the transgression in the case of Adam and Eve was, said Mr. Bartley, that they were turned out, and he feared that the same punishment might await the Government. This admission of course gave satisfaction to the Liberals, who cheered until they were nearly hoarse, while the Conservatives tried with incomplete success to look unconcerned. Mr. Bartley concluded by saying : "In the words of 'Paradise Lost' the result would be that the First Lord of the Treasury and the right hon. gentleman, the member for West Birmingham, would 'hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow from Eden take their solitary way.'" The Minister in charge of the Bill, Sir William Hart Dyke, modestly compared himself to Earl Russell, and Mr. Bartley to Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman in the days when they were savagely attacking the Whig administration. But the modesty of the Vice-President of the Council is nothing as compared with that of Viscount Cranborne. Lord Salisbury's eldest son patronizingly consented to vote for the second reading, but warned the Government that if they did not accept his amendments, he might follow Mr. Bartley's example. As the *Times* remarks, the head of the Government must be amused at the paternal tone of this "stripling"—to use a classical expression.

So Mr. Parnell has married Mrs. O'Shea. The extraordinary attempts to keep the affair a secret were characteristic, but scarcely necessary. Some people say that the wedding was hurried on in order to influence the pending election in Ireland. It will be interesting to see whether the fact that Mrs. O'Shea has become Mrs. Parnell will help to increase "the chief's" popularity. Those who ought to know say that the marriage will make no appreciable difference in the situation, and certainly it stands to reason that it will not make Mr. Parnell more acceptable to the Irish priests. One passage in Mr. Parnell's letter on the Campbell libel case has attracted special notice. Referring to the overtures to a house agent, Mr. Parnell writes :—"I asked Mrs. O'Shea to conduct the negotiations because I was shortly going to Ireland, and for the same reason that I have charged her with the conduct of vastly more important matters and negotiations."

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded no fewer than three silver medals to authors of papers read in the Indian Section during the past session. The gentlemen selected for this honour are Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E. ("Indian Village Communities, with Special Reference to Modern Investigation"), Mr. Thomas Wardle ("The Use of Tussur Silk in European Manufactures,") and Mr. C. L. Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government ("The Study of Indian History"). By the way, I hear that the arrangements connected with the British Section of the Chicago Exhibition are to be carried out by the staff of the Society of Arts, which has had considerable experience in matters of this sort. The British Government, I believe, will place a sum of £25,000 at the disposal of the Council of the Society who may be formed into a Royal Commission for the purposes of the forthcoming Exhibition. Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Society of Arts, virtually had the management of the British Section of the Paris International Exhibition of the year before last. The success he achieved in the French capital in the face of manifest difficulties was such as to encourage the hope that the British Court at Chicago will not be one of the least interesting features of the great American show.

In spite of the prevailing rumours, I hear from a well-informed source that the chances of the threatened Great Divorce case coming into court are now considered very remote, in fact almost, if not entirely, extinct. So far so good. All decent citizens will hope that the reports that have been current for some time past are as imaginative as this sort of tittle-tattle frequently is.

Conversation overheard in the Park :—Smart looking lady to exquisite-looking young gentleman : "We did not see you at Ascot. How was that?" He : "I could not go." She : "Whatever could have kept you away?" He : "I had to bury the dead. Confounded shame, wasn't it?" She : "Yes, it was. I think your relative might have had the grace to put off dying until after Ascot." Both ; "Ha ! ha !" This, as *Mr. Punch* would say, is a fact. Cynicism, Sir John Gorst may be consoled to learn, is not confined to the Commons' House of Parliament.

You will probably have learned by telegraph that the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, following the example of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has intimated his intention to subscribe £100 to the funds of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. His Highness's liberal contribution will be very welcome, as I understand that the money hitherto received from all sources falls considerably below the amount required by the Finance Committee to meet the contingent liabilities. Messrs. H. S. King and Co. have consented to receive subscriptions in Bombay and Calcutta, and advertise ments giving full particulars will doubtless appear in the Indian Press in due course. It may be worth while to remind persons interested in sanitation (and who among your readers is not ?) that by expending the modest sum of one sovereign or its equivalent in rupees in the purchase of a member's ticket they become entitled to a copy of the Transactions. Doubtless many who are, owing to distance and other causes, prevented from attending the Congress will be glad to assist by sending their contributions to Messrs King. I mentioned, I think, last week that Miss Manning's association had appointed a delegate. The Council of the East India Association have nominated three delegates—General Sir Richard Meade, Dr Leitner and Mr. P. M. Tait. Sir Richard Meade and Dr. Leitner are well known. Mr Tait, though less of a public character, is, I understand, a statistician. He will be useful in the Demographical Division.

Mr. Samuel Smith, who held back from the "National Congress" movement during Mr. Bradlaugh's lifetime, seems anxious to put in a claim for the still unoccupied vacancy caused by the decease of the late Member for India. Mr. Smith has given notice that he intends "to call attention to the grievances of the people of India and to the pledge given by the Secretary of State for India in 1886 to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into those grievances, and to move that such Commission should be now appointed, and that it should be empowered to sit in India during the cold season and to take evidence there." Mr. Smith omits to suggest that the Commission should consist of Mr. W. S. Caine as chairman, together with Mr. Schwann, M.P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., as members. Possibly the four gentlemen named would be quite willing to undertake the task, but Mr. S. Smith, I imagine, would upon consideration admit that the Commission would not be seriously weakened by the addition of one or two gentlemen of more than globe-trotting experience of India. However, there is no possibility of Mr. S. Smith's motion being considered this Session, though he may have an opportunity of delivering his speech on the motion that the House should go into committee to consider the Budget statement.

Mr. De Lisle, the Parliamentary spokesman of the people, who would like to burn Mr. Philip Calderon's now celebrated if unhistorical picture of St. Elizabeth's great act of renunciation, has found an ally in Lord Stanley of Alderley, who on Monday will put a question in the Upper House. His Lordship will ask the Government whether the Chantrey Trustees are not infringing the intentions of the bequest by purchasing pictures from old Academicians instead of from rising artists. Mr. Calderon, I find, has been an R. A. twenty-four years. Lord Stanley of Alderley will further inquire if Her Majesty's Government have used their influence to dissuade the trustees from "persisting in outraging the feelings of their Catholic fellow-subjects." Many persons, including probably Lord Stanley, while they do not agree with those who style the picture indecent, still think it is a pity that the subject was not treated differently.

Interest in the Baccarat case is dying away, and although the violent re-action that was anticipated in some quarters has not come about, there seems to be general desire to let the matter rest. It is now said that it was "not the lady generally mentioned"—a prominent members of the Upper Ten—"but another lady well known in Society"—the wife of another eldest son—"who was the principal factor in the betrayal of the card secret." Many persons, however, incline to the belief that the affair became public through indiscreet talk in the presence of servants, and we shall probably never learn the truth of the matter. The Earl of Lathom, who as Lord Chamberlain is necessarily brought into close contact with the Prince of Wales, entered into a defence of His Royal Highness at some Masonic function the other day. Lord Lathom abstains from saying that the Prince did not commit an eror of judgment—a wise reserve after Mr. Stanhope's explanation—but he thinks that His Royal Highness has been misunderstood. The noble lord's apology was no doubt well meant, but it is doubtful if those on whose behalf he spoke will thank him for reviving the controversy. It is clear from Lady Sykes' spirited letter in Mr. Labouchere's paper that all "county people," even in Yorkshire, are not inclined to endorse the severe condemnation that has been passed in the London Press and Society upon the unfortunate Mrs. Arthur Wilson.

There is no disposition on the part of anybody—not even, it would seem, Mr. Stead—to find fault with the decision come to by the Master of the Rolls and his colleagues to refuse the plaintiff in Evelyn *v.* Hurlbert a new trial, but a pretty general feeling exists that some one should be prosecuted for perjury. The Public Prosecutor is now considering what should be done, and as the Attorney-General, whose business it is to advise Sir Augustus Stephenson, was engaged for one of the parties, the Solicitor-General has the matter in hand. While the Bench in the Appeal Court scouted the notion that Mr. Hurlbert promised to marry Miss Evelyn, they expressed no opinion regarding the authenticity of the shamefully disgusting letters that form so important a part of the case. While Sir Edward Clarke is examining all the documents, Mr. Hurlbert is still in America searching for the missing private secretary, a quest which so far has not been attended with success. Mr. Hurlbert darkly hints at some sensational disclosures, but the public would be more interested to learn that he had run to earth the man who is such an accomplished imitator of another person's handwriting.

Those of us who have the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of the gentleman who sued Colonel North and many who do not know Mr. Cutler were delighted at the verdict given by the jury in the case that in its way has caused almost as much excitement as some other proceedings in the same court While, however, everyone is glad that the millionaire lost the day, there is by no means a general agreement that the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice was in good taste. Lord Coleridge seems to have exhausted all his courtesy when he tried the Baccarat case. A prince of commerce at all events must not expect exceptional treatment, or rather some people think he must expect exceptional treatment if he should happen to be a litigant in the court presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England. If the defendant is an arrogant person—and I never heard that he was—perhaps it will do him no harm to be told what he could not previously have been ignorant of, that a millionaire in the eyes of the law is no more than the poorest subject of the realm.

The southern half of the town of Seabright, New Jersey, from the Shrewsbury River to the ocean, was burned on Tuesday night, the 16th ult. Many fine buildings were destroyed, including every business house in the town, two hotels, a church, the post-office, and numerous summer residences. Hundreds of people were rendered homeless, and the loss is estimated at 3,500,000 dols. It is reported that a lady and her two children perished in the flames. Nearly all the people whose homes were burned are absolutely ruined.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

1ST XI *VS.* NEXT XXII.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened their cricket season on Saturday afternoon with a match between the 1st XI and the next XXII, but it failed to bring to light any new talent, the juniors, with one exception, making a very feeble show ; and the conclusion we come to is, that if on any occasion the first eleven fail to turn out their full strength at an important match, they will be in a very unfavourable position. This is all the more to be regretted, considering that this year they will be without the services of a number of players who during the last year or two have been the mainstay of the club. First and foremost they have lost Mr. Steel, who last two seasons has captained the team with so great success and been a host in himself both in batting and bowling, he having determined to give up cricket and devote his energies to polo. Mr. Edyvean, one of their best bats, has gone home on leave ; Lieutenant Barton and Lieutenant Twiss have left Bombay altogether, and they will also suffer from the absence of Mr. Lowis, who lent great aid last year. Then it cannot be expected that Mr. Gould, owing to the unfortunate accident that occurred to him recently, will be up to his old form this year. None of these places, unless some unforeseen aid is secured, can any of the junior members, judging from their display on Saturday, fill up ; so that Bombay Gymkhana cannot look forward, so severely crippled as they are, to a very successful season. It is true that a score of 147 for the loss of six wickets looks very good on paper, particularly when it is considered that it was made against a field of nineteen (the full team of twenty-two, it should be mentioned, did not put in an appearance) ; but it was not a great performance against the very weak bowling and slack fielding of the juniors, and again, had not the brothers Clark been bowling for the first eleven, the juniors would not have been disposed of so easily, the bowling of the other members who were tried not proving very effective. The two Clarks bowled remarkably well, Mr. F. Clark in particular, he securing seven wickets at a cost of only five runs. The following are further details of the play :—

The game began in a very slow and uninteresting manner, the brothers Clark bowling and Messrs. Phipps and Rand taking up the defence. Neither of the bowlers seemed well on the wicket to begin with, and the batsmen appeared considerably

such marks?—No; I never remember to have seen such marks.

You do not remember ever seeing a case like this?—No, my lord, I cannot remember one.

Dr. Thomas Blaney, examined by Mr. Lang: I am the Coroner of Bombay and held the inquest on the bodies of Bachoobai and Pherozebai. I viewed their bodies with the jury on the 26th April at Frere Road. I observed marks on the thighs of the ladies. On Bachoobai I saw contusions on one thigh, I am not sure which.

What was your opinion at the time?

Witness: Your lordship, would I state my opinion formed at the close of the enquiry?

Mr. Lang: No, no. We want your opinion formed at the time.

Witness: I saw that there were no other similar marks to those on Bachoobai's body. They might have been marks of violence or a struggle.

The Judge: That is not an answer. Did you form an opinion that they were caused by an instrument or some such thing?

Witness: No at that time. I formed no final opinion. There were similar marks on the right groin of Pherozebai.

Did you examine the prisoner at the inquest?—Yes.

And did you take down correctly the answers he gave?—I did. He was examined in Gujerati through the interpreter. I understand Gujerati sufficiently to say that the questions and answers were correctly interpreted. His statement was read over and interpreted to him, and he signed it. This is the statement I took down.

Mr. Lang put it in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: What professional gentlemen were before you at the inquest?—Mr. Craigie was there.

Did you examine the prisoner at the inquest?—Yes.

Who did Mr. Craigie represent? The relatives of the deceased?

Witness: I don't know. He did not say so.

Who do you think he represented?—I thought he represented the deceased.

The Judge: Hardly the deceased. (Laughter.) The relatives of the deceased persons you mean.

Witness: Yes; the relatives of the deceased persons.

Mr. Jardine: And Mr. Inverarity was present?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Jardine: Who examined Asiajee?—I conducted the greater part of the examination. Mr. Inverarity and the jury put questions. The police also suggested questions, which I put.

Mr. Adair Craigie, examined by Mr. Lang: On the 1st May, the witnesses Nawazbai, Ardasir and Cowasji, were brought to my office, and they all three made statements in my office on that day. The statements of all three were not made in my presence. Nawazbai and Cowasjee were brought into my room first by Sorabjee Kapadia and one or two other Parsees. I then saw Cowasjee and one of the men into the verandah, and then requested Nawazbai to tell me what she knew in the matter. She gave me a detailed account of all that happened from the time they left their house until the time they got back. She spoke in Gujeratee, and what she said was interpreted by Mr. Kapadia. After she had made her statement, I made her repeat all that she had said, and I took down notes of what she said, and occasionally I put questions to her on points that required elucidation. I took down Nawazbai's statement in my own handwriting. I then sent her out into the verandah, and Cowasjee was brought in. In the same way I directed him to tell me all that he knew about the matter, and he told me all in Gujeratee, which was interpreted by Mr. Kapadia. I then intended to take down Cowasjee's statement in the same way, but I was called away to the Appeal Court. I took Cowasji to my assistant, Mr. Kanga, with instructions to him to take down his statement and to keep Nawazbai and Ardasir outside the room during the time the statement was being taken down. I also told him to take down Ardasir's statement, excluding the others from the room during the time. I also gave him instructions to allow the witnesses, so far as possible, to make their own statements, and he was to put questions to them when necessary to require elucidation or explanation. When I came back to the office, the other two statements had been taken. They remained with me until they were produced before the Coroner; and no one had seen them outside my office. They were not produced until after the children had given their evidence, and they were not seen, meanwhile, either by the children or by any one on their behalf. I attended the inquest on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The important part of the inquest commenced on the 5th May. I was present when the prisoner was examined at the inquest; and had instructed Mr. Inverarity. Prisoner was not cross-examined, although one or two questions were put to him by counsel which were not in the nature of a cross-examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—Who is Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia?—He is a pleader, and a relative, I believe, of Mr. Ardasir Camdin, a relative of the deceased.

Who was present when the Parsee priest was called in. I believe he is the father of one of the children.

Did you attend the inquest throughout?—Yes; from the 5th May.

Large numbers of people came to the inquest as spectators?—Yes.

Especially Parsees?—A large number of Parsees.

And they made strong manifestations against the prisoner?—On two occasions, I think.

They cheered witnesses who identified the accused?—Not in my presence in court. It may have occurred elsewhere.

In your presence they applauded the witnesses who spoke against the prisoner?—They made a hostile demonstration when Bhugwandas Runsordas identified the prisoner—not by cheers, but rather yells and execrations.

Since then there has been a strong feeling in the community against the prisoner?—There was another demonstration when Nawazbai identified the prisoner.

That was on the 19th May?—I cannot tell you. There is one thing, my lord, I wish to state; and that is that a second statement of Nawazbai was taken down with regard to the identification of the accused.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Mohideen, a policeman, examined by Mr. Basil Scott, remembered being called to the Tower by a Bania boy on the afternoon of the 25th April last. Witness repeated the evidence he had given before the Coroner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: A Parsee brought one of the three children, a boy, into the room where the inquest was held, and moving in the direction where the prisoner was, the Parsee pointed out the prisoner to the boy, saying "Look to the right; he is the same person." This was before the boy gave his evidence; and also at the time the boy was entering the room to give his evidence. I don't know the Parsee by name. I made a report to my jemadar, Gopal, and then to Superintendent McDermott. I also stated at the Coroner's inquest what I had seen. That boy was the witness Ardasir.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: The prisoner was then sitting on a bench opposite to the jury, on the left hand side of the door. He was sitting inside the building. The Parsee and Ardasir came through the the same door. I do not know the name of the Parsee. He was not examined as a witness. I don't recollect. He may have been examined in English.

To the jury:—I made the report to the jemadar and the superintendent at the same moment.

Ramjee Morarjee, a police havildar, examined by Mr. Lang, repeated the evidence he had given before the Coroner.

Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Entee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was assistant managing clerk to Messrs Conroy and Brown, and went to the Tower from the High Court on the afternoon of the 25th April last. He saw the bodies of the deceased ladies. He did not see Mr. McDermott then. He went and stood 30 or 40 feet from the Tower. Soon after, he saw Mr. McDermott, holding the prisoner by the neck, bring him from the direction of the Tower. Witness proceeded:—After seeing the prisoner's face, I told Mr. McDermott not to let him go, as he must be the man who had committed the mischief. Mr. McDermott stopped there with the prisoner and asked me whether I knew him. I thus got an opportunity to look at the prisoner's jacket, b cause his coat was unbuttoned at the time. I told Mr. McDermott to ask the prisoner why his jacket was torn and his pantaloon soiled. At the same time I asked the prisoner how it was that his jacket was torn, and his pantaloon soiled. He then replied that while he was on the second floor of the Tower, he saw a scuffle going on between two Khojas and two Parsee girls, and that while he interfered, he got his jacket torn and his pantaloon soiled. He then volunteered the statement that it was he who induced the gatekeeper to allow the girls to go up the Tower. They wanted to say say something more, when Mr. McDermott took him to Rotten Row. I did not follow him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: When I got to the Tower, there may have been 20 or 25 people there. Altogether there were in the Tower 30 or 40 people, who were coming and going away. Mr. McDermott brought the accused in my direction to go out of the gate on the north. He stopped when I spoke to him. After I saw the prisoner's face, I naturally said, "he must be the man who committed this mischief." It was natural to say this, because his face appeared very fierce at the time. I did not say actually that he was the guilty man, but I meant to say to Mr. McDermott to make enquiry, and that he would find out that he was the guilty man. His dress also led me to say so. His eye-balls were protruding. He had some pansoparee in his mouth; his lips were trembling; and he could not speak anything. His whole face and dress were not so favourable as to lead me to consider him to be as innocent man. I told the Coroner that his lips were red and his face was black, because naturally he was a man of some guilt at the time. I know Abdul Cadur since the trial. I think I was the last but one witness before the Coroner. Mr. McDermott was examined after me. I did not read the newspapers from day to day, nor did I read them carefully. I did not read Abdul Cadur's evidence before I gave mine. When I stopped Mr. McDermott, I did not notice what other persons were present. He was present during the whole of the conversation with the accused and heard the conversation. He did not interfere; he listened attentively. I had no further conversation with Mr. McDermott since.

To the jury: The prisoner's pantaloons appeared soiled with oil, and afterwards with dust. I understood that Mr. McDermott understood Guzerati, as he did not ask me to explain or interpret. I wish to say that there are persons to corroborate and confirm my statement.

The Judge: You can go.

Mr. Lang called Mr. Sorabjee Bomonsha Kapadia to contradict the statement of the policeman, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Mohideen, who had stated that Mr. Sorabjee pointed out the prisoner to the boy-witness, Ardasir.

The judge said the learned counsel could not call evidence to contradict his own witness.

Mr. Lang said it was an important matter regarding the credibility of a witness who identified the prisoner as having been up the Tower. There was no section of the Evidence Act to meet a case of this description; but Mr. Lang submitted this was a most important point to elucidate.

The judge said if there was no section in point in the Evidence Act, he could not stretch a point to do something against the prisoner.

Mr. Sorabjee was therefore not examined.

Mr. Joseph McDermott, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was Superintendent of Police, and that at 10 minutes to 4 p.m. on the 26th April, he got information at his quarters in Hornby Road, regarding the occurrence at the Tower. He reached the Tower at 4 p.m. exactly. Witness generally repeated the evidence given by him before the Coroner. Witness took the accused into custody, and after taking some notes of his statement, sent him in charge of Mr. Briscoe to the Esplanade Police-station. Prisoner's coat was buttoned, but his white jacket was torn. His turban and cap were not taken charge of. His clothes were taken charge of two or three days after the occurrence. Witness did not see the prisoner's cap. The prisoner and his clothes were brought to witness by a policeman who was sent for the purpose. Witness had taken down the statements of witnesses. The prisoner's he took down in the public road. Atmaram havildar's statement was taken the same night at the Esplanade Police-station. Gangajee Heroojee's statement was taken down that night by Inspector Standford, who was assisting witness in the inquiry. Witness mentioned the time when he took down the statements of the different witnesses. The most important statements were taken down first, the corroborative ones afterwards. Prabhashunker's statement was taken by Inspector Standford the same night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine: The statement that witness had slapped the witness Bhungwandas Runsordas was absolutely false, nor did he offer any threat or inducement to him. The statement made by him in court was a pure invention. Bachoobai's husband had stated to witness that she had the last fit about two months before. Mr. McDermott received information from a Parsee in the crowd that the prisoner was able to give some information about the deceased ladies, and he thereupon arrested the accused. His eyeballs were not protruding, and his lips were not red. He did not appear confused or frightened. He readily answered witness's questions. He said he had been up the Tower, where he saw two Parsee ladies with a peon; that when he left the top landing there were there the two Parsee ladies, a peon, three Hindus, and a Bania lad. This was stated by him in his second statement made to the witness, he he believed, on the next day. There was no date to the second statement. Going back to the first statement, witness said: Prisoner mentioned to me having seen the two Parsee ladies with a peon when he left the top landing. He told me that when he left the Tower, he went to his solicitors, Chitnis and Motilal, and then to the High Court; and that, as he was returning from the High Court, he saw a crowd and went over to the Tower. I subsequently ascertained on enquiry that he had been to his solicitor's office, and that he had a suit pending in court, which was expected to come on any day. I do not recollect seeing Jamsetjee Entee at the Tower. It is not true that I spoke to him or he to me while I was taking the second look day. I understand a little Gujerati, and can understand the substance of what is said in that language. I certainly would not have allowed any person to question the accused. It would have been highly improper if I did so. I did not then know that the prisoner's jacket was torn. In the road I requested him to unbutton his coat, and then I observed for the first time that his jacket was torn. He readily gave me regarding it the same explanation that he had given before the Coroner. It did not appear to me to be an unnatural explanation. No mark of a struggle was observed in the Tower on an inspection by the police. The organ-room and the clock-room were not examined that day. I kept the accused in custody till 3 a.m., when he and the others were let go, and he was told to appear at the inquest. He at all times showed a readiness and willingness to give every information and to answer all questions put to him. (Some broken pieces of glass beads and lumps were produced.) Nothing in the shape of money was found in the pockets of the ladies. The prisoner's trousers were not stained at all. I saw a *kustee* on Pherozbai in the conveyance when she was brought from the hospital. I am certain of it.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: I can understand Gujerati, but cannot speak it. I cannot well follow any Parsees speaking Gujerati. I took prisoner outside the compound, and was followed by about 200 people. I cannot say that Jamsetjee Entee was not one one of the 200. When I brought him back, sepoys kept back the crowd by my orders. There was a great deal of excitement, and most of the 200 persons were talking. I did not take hold of prisoner. He walked by me. I did not lay my hand on him at all. It would be highly improper.

Mr. Lang: I don't know about its being improper, but did you lay hand on him at all?—No. The telephone wire was broken, and brought down the insulator with it. Bachoobai's husband spoke to me in English when he made his statement.

The Judge: In what language did the prisoner speak to you?—In Hindustani, which I understand.

Why did you let the prisoner go that morning?—Because I found, on taking the statements, that no criminal offence had been committed.

The Judge: Did you take the statement of Atmaram?—Yes.

Mr. Lang: Did Atmaram mention any Parsee at all in his first statement?

Witness: I don't find that he did.

Mr. Lang here closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said: I want to say what I have seen. I left my house at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th April,—a little before 3 o'clock. I entered a tram-car driven by a pair of horses and alighted at the corner of the National Bank. Casting a glance at the balcony of the Tower, I wished to see it. I came to the side of the High Court and entered the garden by the turnspike. I went to the porch of the Tower and found the door was locked. A coolee asked me for *pan-sopares* to let me go up. I had a black coat on, and I offered four pice from the pocket of it, which he refused, and I gave him three pice more. He then let me up. There were four Ghattees there, who followed me. I first went into a room. I don't know on which floor it was. I then went to the top. I saw three or four women and two or three men there.

The Judge: What caste were the women?—Lallia caste.

The Judge: And the men?—I did not notice.

Prisoner continued his statement: I took a turn towards the south on the terrace. I then returned to the High Court side. I then saw two Parsee ladies with a peon, who carried a bottle under his arm. One of the ladies said, "Rama, go on and show us the Tower." I turned to the other side, and I then went downstairs. I met the havildar on the stair-case. When I left, there were 7 or 8 persons on the top of the Tower. The havildar, who met me on the stairs, said to me, "Are you going away so soon?" I said there was nothing worth seeing on the top. I went downstairs, and the havildar went upstairs. When I reached the door, somebody was knocking from the inside. The door was opened and the coolee let me out. I went out by the same way to the office of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi. I told the managing clerk, Nanabhoy, that I had been to see the Tower. I made enquiries regarding my case, and asked when it would come on. He said Bhowdikur was sitting outside, and that I should go with him to the High Court to enquire. I sent for tea and *pan-sopares*, and after taking the tea and eating the *pan-sopares*, I came to the court with Bhowdikur. I sat in the Sessions Court four or five minutes. We then got down to the first floor to see my case on the board. I then met Succaram, a peon of my solicitor's office, who told me that two Parsee ladies had fallen down the Tower. I told Bhowdekur we would go and see them. I thought to myself that the two ladies whom I had seen on the top of the Tower might perhaps have fallen down. Bhowdekur did not accompany us, and I went to the Tower. Some 500 Parsees had collected and were making a noise. Some one asked, "Was there nobody with the ladies?" I said I had seen the ladies with a peon up the Tower. A Parsee told Mr. McDermot, who then took me under a tree and asked me to state the truth. He asked me to state what I had seen. I said I had seen the ladies with a peon at the top. He told me to open my coat, and I did so. He asked me how my jacket was torn. I said that a dog, belonging to Merwanjee Daroowala, had rushed upon my person, and my waist-coat was torn; and that it must have been torn further at the washerman's. He released me at 2 or 2-30 a.m., and asked me to attend the inquest. As to the statement made by Bhugwandas, it is got up. I am ruined in my reputation. When I was attending the inquest, Kapadia, pleader, pointed me out to the Parsee children, and asked them to bear me in mind. And I wish that justice should be given me. When I was made to stand up by Dr. Blaney, he made certain persons stand up who were not of my height. I requested Dr. Blaney to require the girl who had identified me, to identify other persons who were standing by me. They paid no attention to what I said. I had an intention to visit the Tower on the preceding Friday with my friend Jamsetjee Byramjee. When we came to the Tower that day, a sepoy said we should get the permission of a *tattia* who was sitting inside. He talked to us in English, which we did not properly understand, and we therefore came out. The sepoy said we should go to Lund and Blockley's office. There was a Parsee there, to whom we expressed our desire to see the Tower. He said we had better come the next day. After seeing the fair, I went home about 9 p.m. on the Friday.

The Judge: Had you seen the ladies in the garden?—Not at all.

The Judge: They say your pantaloon was soiled?—It is all false. Entee was not there. I spoke to a Parsee who had a beard, and not to Entee at all. It is all false.

The Judge: Mr. Jardine, do you call any evidence?

Mr. Jardine said he would consider and say on Monday morning whether he should call any evidence.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE FUND BENEFIT CONCERT.

MR. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, who has justly earned a fame for the improvement of native music in adapting it in some measure to European music, and in training his family, chiefly his daughters, to sing, exhibited what may be called a unique representation on Satu day evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute in aid of the funds now being raised in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy. The entertainment was to have taken place on the 4th inst., but the weather of the week preceding it being very unpropitious, it was postponed to last Saturday. It appears that more tickets were sold than there were seats in the hall and gallery. Yet the enormous crowd, ladies and gentlemen, were accommodated in the best way that could be found under the circumstances. Mr. Kabraji delivered a very able address in Gujerati, dwelling in solemn language on the glorious deaths which some men and women martyrs alike have met in all countries and at all times. Such deaths were more to be admired where women were concerned, adding to the glory by their virtuous or heroic deeds. For reasons too obvious he refrained from alluding to the recent fatality on the Tower, merely mentioning that it had moved all the tender sentiments of most people of all nationalities, and had evoked a sympathy for it, the depth of which could only be imagined rather than described. In conclusion, he said that he had enlisted the sympathy of a few young Parsi ladies to join with his children in singing the praises of womanly virtue, and had arranged a programme, including scenes and songs from his own plays, and two or three others. The first song was rendered by the whole company in praise of virtue in woman. The other pieces were also appropriate to the occasion and were exquisitely sung by Misses Jerbanu, Gulbanu, Sherbanu, Tehrnina, Shirin, and Pheroza K. N. Kabraji, Aymai, H. Printer, and Mrs. Sorab Palumkote. Mr. Kabraji himself sang at intervals a few songs in a masterly style, eliciting the applause of the audience. The young ladies were frequently cheered and encores were demanded; but as their voices had been affected by the recent wet weather, it was deemed advisable to dispense with repetitions of certain very agreeable pieces. There were two songs adapted in Guzerati from Arditi's "Il Baccio" and Balfe's "When Other Lips," from the "Bohemian Girl, respectively sung with great appropriateness by Miss Goolbanu and Miss Jerbanu Kabraji. A musical dialogue from "Laba Kusha" (Mr. Kabraji's own composition) and a scene from Hindu mythology, the subject being the rescue of Sita from drowning in the river Ganges, illustrative of the triumph of virtue, were most admired. The piano, violin, and harmonium accompaniments were effective. Mr. Soundy and others, who had considerately lent their instruments free of charge, were thanked by Mr. Kabraji for their kindness in this object of charity, and the whole audience seemed to appreciate Mr. Kabraji and his accomplished daughters' efforts to enlist public sympathy in a laudable cause.

THE QUEEN AND THE POPE.

Two Parliamentary papers are published containing the correspondence that passed between the Vatican and the Court of Great Britain with regard to Mgr. Ruffo Scilla's mission on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and the Duke of Norfolk's special mission to the Pope to express the Queen's sense of his Holiness's courtesy, and also to congratulate the Pope on his fiftieth anniversary of his entering on the sacerdotal office. The first letter in point of date is from the Pope, conveying his Holiness's congratulations to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee. It is dated June 10, 1887. The last letter of the series is dated Feb. 23, 1888. In this letter the Pope says:

We offer to you our most sincere congratulations, while at the same time we earnestly pray the Lord that he may deign to prolong to the furthest limit your Majesty's days, for the great good of your people and for the joy and consolation of all the royal family. To this prayer we add the most sincere wishes that it may please God to draw nearer and nearer together the relations of mutual good will which unite the Holy See and the powerful and glorious British Empire, and which will ever be a fruitful source of the greatest and most precious advantages to both Powers.

In her reply the Queen, who addresses the Pope as "Most Eminent Sir," says:—

I request your Holiness to accept my best thanks for the friendly sentiments and felicitations conveyed in your letter, which have caused me the most sincere gratification. I have also derived additional pleasure from the choice which your Holiness made of so distinguished a prelate to be the bearer of your congratulations. I thank you at the same time for the beautiful specimen of artistic manufacture which your Holiness has been pleased to present to me on this occasion; and I am happy in having this opportunity of assuring your Holiness of my sincere friendship, and of the unfeigned respect and esteem which I entertain for your person and character.

On June 21, 1887, the Pope received the Duke of Norfolk, who presented the autograph letter of Queen Victoria and his credentials. The following letter was sent by the Pope to Queen Victoria a few days afterwards:—

Most Serene and most Powerful Queen and Empress, greeting! The most noble act of courtesy with which your Royal and Imperial Majesty has honoured us at the close of the 50th year of our ministry in the priesthood possesses all the qualities which should render it to us most gratifying. For the distinguished kindness and regard of your Majesty towards us are most signally displayed in the letter, full of courtesy, which we have received; they are displayed in the choice of the noble person of our beloved son the illustrious and honourable Duke of Norfolk, to discharge the office of your envoy to us; they are also displayed in the magnificent gifts which you have presented to us, and which will remain in your palace as a lasting memento of your kindness. For all these reasons we rejoice to assure your Majesty in this our letter, of our most lively sense of gratitude, which the illustrious envoy of your Majesty will more fully declare to you. For we have earnestly charged him to be the messenger and interpreter in his own words, and in your presence, of our esteem and mutual regard for your Majesty. The cordial good will which your Majesty had expressed in your letter to us is valued by us most highly, and we assure you that to us it is, and ever will be, most gratifying. It only remains for us to implore the King of Kings to grant to your Majesty, who, with the assistance of most able and distinguished men, wields the sceptre of a mighty kingdom and empire, all those gifts which may cause the lasting glory of your name to grow greater day by day. And while this is our fervent prayer, we also earnestly entreat the Divine Mercy to prosper and bless your Royal and Imperial Majesty and all your august House, and to unite you with us in perfect charity.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL IN AFRICA.

THE Lisbon newspapers contradict the announcement made in London that Mr. H. H. Johnston will be appointed British Commissioner for the demarcation of the boundary between the British and Portuguese territories in Africa under the new Convention.

At a meeting of the Portuguese Mozambique Company held at Lisbon on June 18, two of the British shareholders Messrs. Algernon Moreing and Despard, were elected directors, and an office will shortly be opened in London.

In consequence of the alteration of the limits of Manica as stipulated in the Treaty, the Mozambique Company's proposed charter, which was alleged to have been signed last February, will, the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* says, have to undergo considerable modifications. Meantime the directors of the company are actively preparing for the future development of their concession and for the construction of the Beira Railway.

Long discussions have been held respecting the steps to be taken with regard to the mining claims belonging to the shareholders of the Mozambique Company, which will now be included in the British South Africa Company's sphere, but it is expected that an amicable understanding will be arrived at between the two companies.

Senhor Ennes' own organ, the *Dia*, contains a letter from its correspondent at Beira, dated May 12, stating that it was positively known there that Major Caldas Xavier had arrived at Massi-Kesse, and that he intended giving Umtassa the punishment which he deserved; that Manica had been abandoned, and that two of the British South Africa Company's agents sent to Beira had been put on board the gunboat Tamega as prisoners.

A Dalziel telegram of June 20 from Lisbon says:—At the interview between the Minister for the Colonies and the directors of the Mozambique Company yesterday, the former expressed some doubt as to the precise interpretation of the clause in Article 14 of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty whereby the Portuguese Government agrees to construct a railway between Pungwe and the British sphere of influence—that is to say, whether the Portuguese Government is entitled to delegate this duty to the Mozambique Company. There is every probability of the Government being obliged to adopt this course, in view of the impossibility of sending out engineers and surveyors to complete the surveys within the stipulated period, whereas the engineers of the Mozambique Company have already completed the surveys of four distinct routes. In the event of the construction of the railway being delegated to the company, a separate company will be formed, probably in England, to carry out the work. Messrs. Moreing and Despard, of London, have just been added to the board of the Mozambique Company, and these gentlemen will leave for England to-day, accompanied by Senhor Bartissol.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

THE Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* has received from a friend the following intelligence for the accuracy of which he vouches:—

A Moscow merchant has recently been attempting to open a market for his goods—printed cottons and the like—in Afghanistan, and as far east as Peshawur, to which place he intends shortly despatching an agent. A few days ago this merchant received from a firm of native bankers in Peshawur a letter in English, enclosing a Russian rouble note, and requesting particulars as to the purchasing power in Russia of the various articles of consumption being specified as standards), and the merchant's opinion of its probable value in India, "as," says the writer, "we have a great many of them coming into our hands. By what channel come these marks of Russian presence in Peshawur? Not, certainly, by the legitimate trade channel, for even the most enterprising of Moscow merchants has not yet succeeded in getting his goods further than Cabul and Herat, where, however, considerable quantities of Russian manufactures have been placed by him. The merchant I allude to is Nikolai Nikolaivitch Konshin, who sent the first caravan to Merv, guarded by an escort entirely formed of trained intelligent officers, serving in the ranks as private soldiers. For this signal piece of service, which ultimately gained for Russia the strategic point of Merv, M. Konshin received a patent of nobility—a precedent that others of his class will scarcely fail to take advantage of."

The above (the correspondent remarks) certainly seems to reveal a renewal of Russian intrigue on the Indian frontier, and we may doubt whether the recent large increase in the strength of the army of South Russia, including the filling up of cadres regiments, may not, after all, have been directed not so much against a western neighbour as against the nothern frontier of our most coveted possessions.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a sensational article headed "English Secret Mission," in which it endeavours to revive Captain Grombtchefsky's old plaints and theories about Captain Younghusband's expedition to Kashgar, which very hospitably entertained Captain Grombtchefsky when he was there in 1890. Captain Younghusband and other Englishmen there, it says, are, amongst other things, negotiating for an Anglo-Chinese seizure of the Pamir.

PROVERBS are popular, but not more so than SAPOLIO. It also is "What many want, and but one has discovered." Have you tried it? Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the overland mails of the 26th ult., arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Capt and Mrs Wilkie
Mr W Ostaby
Lieut Atkins, wife and child
Surg-Maj Downie
Mr Oxtaby and child
Mr G H Cole
Mr J Young
Mr and Mrs Martin
Mrs Cole and child
Mr F P Doctor
Mr J F Ribson
Mr J Peerojshaw
Dr and Mrs Kochies
Major Cox
Mr Tomkinson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Crawford
Mr Mammoth
Capt Yale
Col J McMullen
Mr E Dolnis
Mr H Bailey
Mr Wilson
Mr Laudale
Mr R Morry
Mr Parakh
Mr Armfield
Capt Richardson
Mr Ostermeyer
Mr Donaldson
Capt Carter
Mr F L Vaughan
Mr H C Sheridan
Mr Hausen
Dr Gibson
Mr Coldwell
Mr A A Hall
Mr and Mrs Branson
Dr W G Cowie

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The Baroness Comrenpie.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke of Hesse, left Balmoral on Friday afternoon. A brief stoppage was made at Edinburgh, where the Lord Provost presented an address from the Corporation. The journey was then resumed, and her Majesty reached Windsor Castle shortly after 9 on Saturday morning.

The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, were present on Monday at the marriage, in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Miss Ponsonby with Colonel Montgomery.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Eastbourne on Saturday, where the Princess opened a new wing of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital for Children.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Doncaster. Yesterday the Prince and Princess visited Rotherham to open a new public park, and then returned to London.

The Duke of Connaught on Wednesday laid the first stone of the Church House to be erected near Westminster Abbey.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Ripon called attention to the Manipur papers, and he blamed the Indian Government for the undecided course it had pursued, deprecating a policy of annexation, and expressing a hope that the capital sentence passed upon the Regent would not be carried out. Viscount Cross vindicated the action of the Indian Government, and said there was no desire for annexation. The Duke of Argyll and other peers also spoke on the subject. The only contentious business on Tuesday was in Committee on the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Bill, which was not concluded. Last night Earl Cadogan moved the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase and Congested Districts Bill, and made a lucid statement of its provisions. Lord Denman moved its rejection; but Lord Waterford, while suggesting amendments, supported the second reading. The debate was continued by the Duke of Argyll and other peers, and was adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Matthews announced that the Government would accept the decision of the House on the raising of the age of "half timers" in the Factories and Workshops Bill. The inclusion of laundries was mooted, but the proposition was rejected and the Bill was read a third time. On Monday, after a debate and division on the subject of alleged excessive distress in Donegal, the second reading of the Free Education Bill was discussed. Mr. Bartley moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill would increase expenditure but would not produce greater efficiency. The debate was continued until midnight, and was then adjourned. In the following sittings the discussion was continued, and on Wednesday Mr. Bartley's amendment was negatived by 318 against 10 votes, and the second reading was agreed to. Last night the Solicitor-General, replying to a question, said the Public Prosecutor was inquiring into the question of prosecuting one or both parties in the recent case of "Evelyn v. Hurlbert." Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Education Bill would be taken in Committee from Monday *de die in diem* until completed. The house then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland and the Lord Chancellor.

A banquet was given on Tuesday by members of the Liberal Union Club in honour of Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., at which Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., presided. The speeches of the chairman and the chief guest were devoted to explanations of the advantages which the Unionist alliance had produced not only for Ireland but for Imperial legislation.

At a great gathering of Liberal Unionists in St. James's-hall on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir H. James, M.P., Lord Hartington maintained that the Unionist Government and party had dealt successfully with many social questions which their opponents had done little more than talk about.

Mr. Gladstone has been unwell since Saturday last and has been confined to the house.

GENERAL.

A meeting to celebrate the jubilee of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund was held on Friday last at St. James's-hall. Mr. Gladstone made a long and eloquent speech recalling the recollections of the original foundation of the fund in 1841, and setting forth the great work which had since been done.

Sir. G. Baden-Powell, M.P., and Professor G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological and Natural History Survey, have been appointed her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the conditions of seal life in the Behring Sea and the North Pacific.

The funeral service of the Corps of Commissionaires was held on Sunday in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. Field-Marshal Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, after the inspection, addressed the men, some 1,100 in number, and afterwards Divine service was performed.

The Queen has approved the nomination of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge to be Bishop of Lichfield.

The death is announced of Sir Prescott Hewett, the eminent surgeon, aged 79.

The Earl of Clonmell, a representative peer of Ireland, died on Monday, aged 52.

A new protected cruiser for the Royal Navy, named the Intrepid, was launched at Govan on Saturday. Another vessel of a similar class, the Brilliant, was launched at Sheerness on Wednesday.

The installation of the new Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, was carried out on Tuesday in the Cathedral Synagogue, Aldgate, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, who attended in full state, and of numerous representatives of the political and financial world.

A number of Royal Engineers who had been engaged upon some Government works near Chatham were returning on Monday by a temporary railway the engine came into collision with a powder train, and upwards of 20 men sustained severe injuries.

Three men walking along the railway near Nottingham on Sunday night were overtaken by a train. One was killed, another was dangerously injured, and the third escaped.

A bailiff engaged in distraints for tithes in Pembrokeshire on Friday was violently assaulted by a mob, who stoned and kicked him, inflicting serious wounds.

IRELAND.

Mr. H. Campbell, M.P., private secretary to Mr. Parnell, obtained a verdict in Dublin on Wednesday for £250 damages for a libel in the *Cork Herald* imputing to him that he had been engaged is hiring houses for "the immoral purposes of his master."

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed a large meeting at Balbriggan on Sunday, and said the Land Purchase Bill, if fairly administered, would be a great benefit to the Irish tenants.

Archbishop Walsh, in a published letter, has expressed his sorrow at the political differences existing among Irishmen and his conviction that if they be continued all hope of Home Rule in Ireland must be abandoned for a long time.

A collision occurred on Sunday on the railway near Londonderry, an excursion train running into another conveying the Donegal Militia to Letterkenny for disbandment. One driver was killed and a fireman dangerously injured, while many of the militia were much hurt.

COLONIAL.

During a debate in the Canadian House of Commons on Monday Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, made a violent attack on the new Premier, Mr. Abbott, whose connexion with the Pacific Railway Company, he thought, should have induced him to abstain from accepting the office.

It is reported from Newfoundland that the Governor has been directed by the Colonial Secretary at home to withdraw his assent to the prohibition of supply of bait to Canadian fishing vessels.

FOREIGN.

A debate arose in the French Chamber on Monday on an interpellation implying undue delay on the part of the Government in investigating the alleged melinite treachery. M. de Freycinet made a long statement of the action of the Government, and in the end a resolution of confidence was carried by 338 votes against 137.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Fiume on Tuesday, on a five days' visit. His reception was most enthusiastic. At a banquet in the evening the officers of the British Mediterranean squadron now at Fiume were present. The Emperor on Wednesday visited the flagship Victoria, and at a luncheon his Majesty proposed the health of Queen Victoria.

The Prussian Parliament was closed on Saturday by the Emperor-King, who expressed his satisfaction with the results of the Session.

An order has been issued from the Censorship at St. Petersburg directing newspaper editors to discontinue publishing articles on the subject of the Jews in Russia.

The elections in Holland have concluded, and the result is a gain to the Liberal party.

No trustworthy intelligence has been received respecting the revolt at Yemen, but large reinforcements of troops have been sent to the disturbed province.

The reports from Chilli are, as usual, of a conflicting nature. From Iquique it is stated that the Congressional steamer Esmeralda had destroyed the landing wharves of the Lobos Islands, cutting off President Balmaceda's revenue from guano. On the other hand, the Chilian Government assert that the attacking party were all killed, and that the Esmeralda had proceeded to sea short of provisions and destitute of ammunition.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—D. Simpson, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Maj. Gen. E. M. Lawford, Mad. Cav.; Col. A. W. C. Lindsay, Mad. Art.; Earl of Clonmell; Sir F. G. Hewett, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. R. P. Browne; George Pare; Dr. Madden; Gen. von Schellendorff; Prof. Weber; Dowager Countess of Suffolk.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Truth says:—The Manipur affair has thrown into the shade the latest expedition to the Black Mountain. Inquiry, however, will, I think, show that this episode thoroughly deserves the attention of the critics of Indian administration. So far as I can learn, whenever our Anglo-Indian warriors feel a little bored, or whenever the flow of decorations and honours is getting slack, an expedition to the Black Mountain is organised. In October last two brigades were despatched on this service. The Black Mountaineers did not allow themselves to be drawn. They fired a few shots at long range, but kept out of reach. The two brigades then marched to the top of the mountain, and, having looked about them—and having, I dare say, taken a few photographs—they marched home again. What rewards and honours followed upon this arduous operation I do not know. It served, however, one purpose. The British flag had been insulted. The prestige of the Indian Government was at stake—much as it was when the Semaputty kicked one of his brothers off the throne and put another in his place. The pretext was consequently furnished for another expedition at the first convenient opportunity in order to chastise the Black Mountaineers. As soon as the winter was over this expedition marched out, 7,000 strong. In due course the enemy appeared, it is said, to the number of nearly 1,500. The expeditionary force then halted until a reserve brigade was mobilised and moved up, when the conjoint forces numbered 12,000 men. The Commander then telegraphed to Simla for instructions as to whether he should att

MANIPUR IN THE LORDS.

LORD CROSS'S SPEECH.

In the House of Lords on Monday, June 22, the Marquis of Ripon moved for further papers relating to the affairs of Manipur. After certain strange declarations had been made in the other House upon the events which had recently occurred, he considered it was specially desirable that the Secretary of State for India should himself make a statement upon his official responsibility. He had no doubt whatever that the Government of India had a perfect right to interfere in the affairs of Manipur—indeed, it was their duty to do so. It was said in another place that the true explanation of the policy of the Government of India in removing the Senaputty from Manipur was to be found in the fact that the Senaputty was dangerous because he was able, and that Governments had always discouraged independent and original talent, and had always promoted and encouraged mediocrity. While he denied that the Senaputty was a man of great ability or of exceptional force of character, he asserted that to say that Government, either in former days or now, discouraged talent and countenanced only mediocrity was to libel the Government of India. Such an idea was altogether unsupported by facts. Of the speech to which he was referring he had heard a startling explanation. It was said that the speaker was not alluding to Governments of India at all, but was speaking of a Government nearer home; in short that the true Tarquinius Superbus was to be found seated on the Government Bench opposite. (Laughter.) Of course he could not go into this delicate question, but he felt quite sure that native Princes of India would not give credence to this explanation. Those Princes did not understand the amenities of English political life in that House, nor were they acquainted with the queer things that were constantly said. They would not look for the Roman tyrant upon the Government Bench. (Hear, hear.) This was the mischief which these rash and singular declarations were calculated to produce, and a very grievous mischief it was. They would be repeated in every native newspaper in India, and discussed in every bazar. They would be commented upon with pain by our friends, and would give secret triumph to our enemies; they would alarm the native Princes, while they would fill with just indignation the minds of many able men filled with natural and laudable ambition. (Opposition cheers.) There was only one way now to remove the effect of those utterances, and that was for the Secretary of State for India to repudiate them from his place in that House. (Hear, hear.) It might not be a very pleasant duty for his noble friend to discharge, and he was sorry to have to invite him to discharge it; but he felt convinced that, in the interests of our Indian Empire, as well as of our own fair fame, it was essential that the noble lord should repudiate the doctrnes in question in a clear, unmistakable, and decisive way. (Oh.) In conclusion, he asked for a declaration of the principles of the policy to be adopted in the future with regard to Manipur. He did not think it would be wise to carry out the sentence of death passed upon the Regent for high treason, and he trusted there would be no further annexation of territory.

Viscount Cross said he thought it only right that the views of the Government of India should be stated, and he regretted very much that he had not been given an earlier opportunity of making a statement on behalf of the Viceroy. As to annexation, he thought their lordships would agree with him when he said that before he could make any definite statement on that point he must wait until he heard the opinion of the Government of India. (Ministerial cheers.) But he had no hesitation in stating, as a broad principle, that he and the Viceroy had not the smallest intention of adding to those territories of British India which were now possessed by the Crown, unless it became an absolute necessity to do so. Annexation in the present case would, in the first place, be a punishment upon a great number of people who had given no offence; it would undoubtedly involve an application of the cumbrous machinery of British law to Manipur, with considerable expense and trouble; it would also, perhaps, breed discontent amongst the inhabitants of a country where revenue collections had been so carelessly carried out, if they were properly conducted; and it might give to native Princes a mistaken idea of the policy of her Majesty's Government. At the same time, he thought the native Chiefs, supposing the facts were such, after what had taken place, as to make it an absolute necessity for annexation, would see that the circumstances of the case were peculiar. With regard to the question of punishment, he quite admitted there was a great distinction to be drawn between those who had been found guilty of murder and those guilty of making war, and they might trust that any recommendations made to the Viceroy to temper mercy with justice would have full consideration at his hands. But the views of the Viceroy, however, were not likely to reach her Majesty's Government for some little time, as three weeks had been granted to the Senaputty in which to appeal to the Government of India. A suggestion had been made in the other House, by some one on the Opposition side, about adding a member to the Council to take charge of foreign affairs; but the more he looked upon the suggestion the more he disliked it. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he was happy to state that it was in contemplation to strengthen the foreign department of the Council by the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. With regard to the case of Manipur, he thought no one would deny that it was the duty of the British Government to settle the succession in all the dependent States under its rule. This was a principle which he believed was thoroughly understood, and, if it were held to be true generally, it was more specially applicable to the State of Manipur. As to the rising that took place in September last, that was undoubtedly an unlawful revolt, if ever there was one, against the man who was reigning in that State, and who had been recognised by us. In that case we should have been justified in marching straight into Manipur to the assistance of the Maharajah, and if there had been time that is the course that would have been taken. But what was then done was this: Mr. Grimwood telegraphed to Mr. Quinton the moment the disturbance took place, and the answer was that Mr. Grimwood could apply for troops from Burma, whence they would be sent in support of the Maharajah. Had the Maharajah remained where he was, troops would have been sent from Burma, and the Maharajah would have been replaced on the throne, and the Senaputty would probably have been punished; but the Maharajah was so frightened of the Senaputty that he ran away. There was no doubt that it was the Senaputty who was the cause of the revolt, there having been a quarrel among the brothers in regard to the succession, and the Maharajah, not being strong enough to hold his position, ran away. At any rate, it had been shown that the Senaputty was the leader of the revolt, and had used such powers as he possessed to the mischief of the State and the disturbance of the public peace. There was no doubt that he was a bad man, and to say it was because he was an able and an independent man that he was put on one side—that they removed all able men either in India or elsewhere—was to say what was absolutely opposed to all fact and common sense. Indeed, he (Lord Cross) found it difficult to understand how such a statement could be made, and if any words of his could have weight with the native Princes of India) he was sure they need have no fear of any of their number being removed because they were able and independent. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, such men would always be gladly welcomed by the Indian Government, the difficulty being not so much to remove them as to find them. (Hear, hear.) They could find work for all the able men from one end of India to the other. Well, it happened after this that the Jubraj came back and asked that he might be recognised, and Mr. Grimwood knew that the Maharajah was aware that until the Jubraj had been recognised his regin was practically illegal. Mr. Quinton distinctly stated in a telegram to Mr. Grimwood of September 22, that the Jubraj should be acknowledged as Regent until the sanction of the Indian Government was obtained, and expressed his readiness to give his attention to any representation the Maharajah might make. The noble Marquis had referred to the delay that had taken place, but the dates of the correspondence clearly showed that there had been no delay on the part of the Viceroy. No doubt much time was so taken up before the final orders of the Government were given. It should be remembered that there had been a terrible revolt, which had induced the Maharajah to run away, and that the correspondence which had to pass had to traverse considerable distances. As to the course taken, he (Lord Cross) thought it must be a matter of satisfaction to the other Indian Princes to know that where they were revolted against the Government stood by the rulers. What the Viceroy had to consider was this:—There had been a revolt by which the Maharajah was dismissed his throne. What would have been thought by the other Indian Princes if it had been decided that the leader of the revolt was to remain in power unpunished? It should be remembered that this was not the Senaputty's first offence. He had before been condemned and punished for his cruelty and misconduct, and in the opinion of the Government of India he was a bad man, who was dangerous to the peace of Manipur. He ventured to say that the Viceroy had acted throughout in accradance with his duty, in settling the question of the disputed succession in Manipur, and that the judgment at which he arrived would commend itself to the Chief of every native State in India, because he did his best to maintain the old Maharajah in power, and after that to see that the man who acted against his old Chief should not be allowed to remain in the State. (Hear, hear.) The Viceroy's order was that a sufficient force should be taken, and it was not for him to say what a sufficient force was. The soldiers accompanying Mr. Quinton's expedition took forty rounds of ammunition, although they were at first told to take more, and after they had left a telegram was sent to Mr. Quinton to say that more ammunition would be found at Kohima if he liked to take it. Unfortunately, that ammunition was not taken, as the force apparently relied upon some 30,500 rounds of ammunition which were in Manipur, and which they found there. No doubt there was a series of blunders, and it was impossible to understand a great many things—for instance, why the troops were placed as they were, and how it came to pass that the vanquished should treat with the victorious. Reference had been made to the secrecy of Mr. Quinton's proceedings, and it was unfortunately the case that there was no cypher at Manipur with which Mr. Quinton could communicate with the Resident, so that he could tell him what was going to happen, until he was able to send Mr. Gordon to Manipur. He quite agreed with the noble Marquis that no treachery was ever contemplated. There were Durbars and Durbars, and everybody knew that in this case the Durbar was to be a Court, and that the decision of the Government of India would be pronounced at it. No attempt was made to induce the Senaputty to go to the Durbar on false pretences. Personally, he should entirely discourage such a course as that of arresting a man at a Durbar, and it appeared that an arrest in Durbar was never thought of till March 21, and the Viceroy had no notice that such an attempt was to be made. (Hear, hear.) He knew it was said the Viceroy gave a qualified sanction to what took place; but it was one thing to authorise a thing, and another to sanction it after it had been done. He could not sit down without bearing his testimony to the gallant conduct of Major Grant, who had shown what it was possible for a few troops to do. (Cheers.) He should like also to bear his testimony to the courage and patient endurance shown by Mrs. Grimwood. (Cheers.) Of course the greatest responsibilities rested in a matter of this kind on our Viceroys and Governor-Generals, but the actions of persons placed in those difficult positions ought to be discussed in no carping and critical spirit, and if no fault was to be found with them they were entitled to an ungrudging and generous support. With regard to the present Viceroy, he (Lord Cross) should like to bear his humble testimony to the zeal, efficiency, and ability with which Lord Lansdowne had discharged his high duties. He had maintained unfarnished the honour of the British name, he had cultivated the most friendly relations with all Native States, he had strengthened the defences of the Empire, and had done much to improve the social and moral condition of the various races of people committed to his charge. He trusted their Lordships would agree with him and Her Majesty's Government in thinking that Lord Lansdowne was deserving of the unabated confidence of his Sovereigns, of Parliament, and of the country. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Argyll approved of the course which the Government of India had adopted in that unfortunate business, and thought that the debate should not close without some expression of indignation at the atrocious massacre of the British officers by the native Government of Manipur. He eloquently pointed out that our Indian Empire had not been acquired by the action of Parliament, although it might easily be endangered by the undue interference of that body with the details of its administration. The Earl of Kimberley feared that undue importance would perhaps be attached in India to Sir J. Gorst's speech. The Earl of Northbrook argued that there was not the slightest foundation for supposing that Lord Lansdowne had been guilty of any unnecessary delay. He agreed with the Secretary for India that it would be undesirable to regard the projected arrest of the Senaputty at the Durbar as a precedent, he also concurred in the generally expressed view that it would not be wise to annex Manipur. Lord Reay observed that the policy of Indian Administrations was not to weaken, but to strengthen native Governments. In the case of Manipur, if no interference had taken place, the Senaputty would no doubt have dealt with the Jubraj as he had dealt with the Maharajah. The whole notion of treachery on the part of Mr. Quinton was absolutely out of the question. The Durbar was a Court, and the invitation to the Senaputty to attend was very much like an invitation sent by a policeman to a criminal to meet him before the magistrates.

The Earl of Derby said that no useful purpose could be served by endeavouring to apportion whatever blame there might be among those who had lost their valuable lives. It was satisfactory to know that popular report had enormously exaggerated the extent of the disaster. At first they heard of a sacrifice of 400 lives; but it now turned out that the total loss did not exceed more than twenty-five dead or missing. Everything went by comparison, and scarcely a year passed in which much larger losses were not incurred in frontier expeditions that excited very little attention at home. He did not think that our right to interfere in the rebellion which broke out in Manipur could be denied, but he did not believe that anyone at home—even his noble friend the Secretary of State—was capable of pronouncing an opinion on all the details. The question was essentially one for the Government of India, in India. (Hear, hear.) They gave the Viceroy immense powers; they surrounded him with able assistants; and it was not wise to take the consequent decisions out of his hands. The Viceroy was better placed to judge, and, what was perhaps more important, he was not exposed to these disturbing and destructive influences which prevailed at home. As to annexation, in his (the Earl of Derby's) belief no benefit that could be derived from such a step would be worth the risk and the mischief which it would produce elsewhere. They must have no more of the Dalhousie policy; they must have no more annexations. (Hear, hear.) The native princes trusted us now and this was an occasion to show that we deserved their confidence and desired to avail ourselves of it. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from the Marquis of Ripon in reply, the motion was agreed to.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

Lady Sykes writes the following letter to *Truth* (as she expressly mentions, "with the full sanction of my husband, Sir Tatton Sykes"):—

"Sledmere, York, June 21, 1891.

"Sir,—I beg you will insert this letter in the next issue of your newspaper. In common with most inhabitants of East Yorkshire, my husband and myself have been pained, distressed, and disgusted by the brutal attacks levelled by several London journals on the family of Mr. A. Wilson. In this onslaught *Truth* is perhaps the worst offender. A reader of *Truth*, unacquainted with the facts, might suppose the Wilson family to be a collection of social outcasts attempting to acquire a slight leaven of fashion, by pandering to the vices of such an aristocracy as witnessed in the stirring scenes of a transpontine drama, or described in the equally veracious columns of the *Family Herald*. As a representative of what you are pleased to call a county family, allow me to tell you the view we take in the East Riding of Yorkshire as to the social position of Messrs. Wilson. Their father, Mr. Thomas Wilson, was a man of great genius, who honourably acquired a large fortune. He founded the Wilson line of steamers, which has now existed nearly half a century. He and his wife were universally respected, and on Mr. T. Wilson's death, although his funeral was nominally private, thousands followed him to the grave, and the procession was nearly a mile long. Of his many sons, but two chose to continue their father's work. Of these two, Mr. C. Wilson has been for eighteen years member for Hull, and though no sportsman, and not so intimately connected with the county as his younger brothers, is a man of considerable standing in Yorkshire. Mr. Arthur Wilson, the younger brother, has been for more than thirteen years master of the Holderness Hounds, and is a very generous patron of our national sport. The Holderness Hunt is the hunt *par excellence* of that, fortunately for England, not yet extinct individual, the yeoman farmer. He, who is an equally good judge of a man and a horse, both respects and loves Mr. Arthur Wilson. I may add that I am convinced the Master of the Holderness Hunt is the most popular man by far at this moment with the tenants and yeoman farmers of the East Riding of Yorkshire. In fact, to any one acquainted with this part of England, the idea of representing the Wilson family as a set of vulgar sycophans, willing to sacrifice truth, honour, and decency for their sake of entertaining distinguished guests, is grotesque. I may add that Mr. Arthur Wilson is at present High Sheriff of Yorkshire. It may be almost baths after this to add that I met eight years at Tranby Croft. Lord Fitzwilliam, his wife and daughters, Archbishop Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, Lord and Lady Harries. I might add fifty other names equally distinguished and respected, but these six are sufficient to show that the Wilson family were not in a position that required abject and dishonourable courses to beguile persons of quality into their house. In conclusion, let me point out to you, sir, who are a Gladstonian and a philanthropist, that the Wilsons have a double claim on your sympathy. Mr. T. Wilson founded the great Sailors' Orphanage in Hull as a thank-offering for his success in business. It is a noble institution, and his sons have continued to support it most lavishly. The Messrs. Wilson are most generous and kind employers of labour, and in the late dock strikes they almost alone in Hull, did not suffer, as their men were satisfied. Their charities in Hull are legion. Mr. C. Wilson is one of Mr. Gladstone's most steady and consistent supporters. Now, let me say one word of Mrs. Arthur Wilson. I, as a woman who has known her intimately for eleven years, say with truth that a better and kinder person does not exist nor a more devoted wife and mother. She is one of those rare beings whom prosperity does not spoil, and who has never forgotten or neglected a friend of former and less happy times. I know what I have attempted to say feebly expresses the deep and earnest sympathy existing in this country towards the Wilson family, who are here so justly respected and beloved.—I enclose my card, and remain, yours faithfully, "Jessica Sykes."

The "American View" of the baccarat case is perhaps worth citing. It is this:—"That honour and praise unstinted will be for ever due and given to the Prince of Wales, using his utmost influence and power to the end that all games among men, whether of chance, or of skill, or of strength, shall be conducted with the strictest fairness and with absolute honesty. For, taking this stand before the world in his latest and most emphatic manner, all unselfish as to his own name and place, he has risen, and will further rise, high and higher in the estimation of all honourable and unprejudiced men. The question hinges not upon the merits or upon the demerits of the games themselves, but upon the order of them—upon the way they shall be done. 'You must play fair,' says the Prince of Wales."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MISSION TO DELHI.

A meeting in support of this mission was held on June 22, at the Church House, Westminister, Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Calcutta, and Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P. Mr. Wright, one of the mission clergy, said the mission had made no actual converts, but its influence was profoundly felt alike among the highest and the lowest classes of Delhi. The Bishop of Durham declared that the English Church ought to be brought face to face with strange peoples in the fulness of its organisation; and in India it seemed to be exceptionally necessary that the Gospel should be presented as a social force, which offered something of a higher type of brotherhood to welcome those who embraced it. He spoke of the good work that was being done by the society in Delhi, which showed there was that in Christianity which could bind Englishmen and Hindoos together in true fellowship of life. There was a perceptible improvement in the moral tone of the people of Delhi, springing from the efforts of Christian teachers. The Dean of Lincoln, however, really lay in their influence on Indian homes and until that was done the work in the colleges and schools there must be transient. The Bishop of Calcutta moved, "That the work of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi is deserving of the support of all Cambridge men." Prof. Kirkpatrick seconded the motion, and it was carried. With Oxford at Calcutta, Cambridge at Delhi, and Trinity College, Dublin, at Chota Nagpore, the universities may consider themselves well represented.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Avoid all imitations of Cadbury's Cocoa. If you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a mottled character associated with Cocoa pure claims at once that it is not pure.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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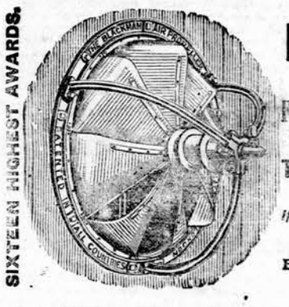

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IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins

A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.

ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.

THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S. 12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.) 8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.) 5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it nectar or ambrosia—B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less alike—Tried by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled as represented, the cap being sealed by a small label as each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

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GOUT (Perfectly harmless) The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES QUICKLY CURED BY FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

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TOOTACHE cured instantaneously by MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

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Laureats of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

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Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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We can strongly recommend this really Old Matured and well Blended WHISKY to our buyers, and feel confident that nowhere can better value be obtained. Price, Rs. 27 per Doz.

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We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

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These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

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AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

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"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

*HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid oss. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale. This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid oss. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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*HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE. This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

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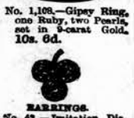

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To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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AFTER USE.

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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

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OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

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Eau de Cologne "Regina."
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An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—NIGRITINE Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

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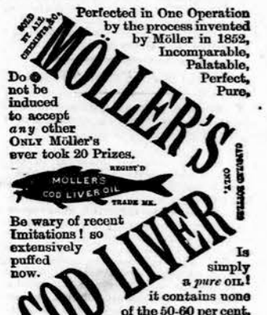

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852. Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure.

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil! EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA, Should immediately have recourse to EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

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These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

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West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

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